The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,319.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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First insertion	Rs 5 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Mahratta, 742 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 31st August, at noon.

August.		September.	
Leave Bombay	31	Leave Negapatam	10
	Sept.		
,, Carwar	2	,, Pondicherry	11
,, Mangalore	3	,, Madras	13
,, Cannanore	4	,, Coconada	15
,, Calicut	4	,, Vizagapatam	16
,, Beypore	4	,, Bimlipatam	16
,, Cochin	5	,, Gopalpore	17
,, Tuticorin	6	,, False Point	18
,, Colombo	7	Arrives Calcutta	19
,, Galle	8		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

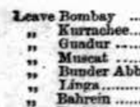
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

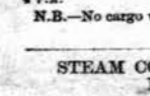
The steam-ship Abyssinia, 1,129 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Templeton, will be despatched on Saturday, the 4th September at 4 P. M.

Up.		Down.	
	Sept.		Sept.
Leave Bombay	4	Leave Bussorah	24
,, Kurrachee	8	,, Fao	24
,, Guadur	9	,, Bushire	26
,, Muscat	12	,, Linga	28
,, Bunder Abbas	14	,, Bunder Abbas	30
,, Linga	15		Oct.
,, Bahrein	16	,, Muscat	2
,, Bushire	18	,, Guadur	4
,, Fao	19	,, Kurrachee	6
Arrive Bussorah	20	Arrive Bombay	9

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P. M.

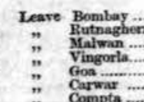
The steam-ship Kurrachee, 510 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on Saturday, the 28th instant, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.



ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Sunday.
,, Rutnagherry	Sunday.	,, Beypore	Monday.
,, Malwan	,,	,, Calicut	,,
,, Vingorla	,,	,, Tellicherry	Tuesday.
,, Goa	Monday.	,, Cannanore	,,
,, Carwar	,,	,, Mangalore	Wednesday
,, Compta	,,	,, Coompta	Thursday.
,, Mangalore	Tuesday.	,, Carwar	,,
,, Cannanore	Wednesday.	,, Goa	,,
,, Tellicherry	,,	,, Vingorla	Friday.
,, Calicut	,,	,, Malwan	,,
,, Beypore	,,	,, Rutnagherry	Saturday.
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Sunday.

The Steamer GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Robinson, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 28th instant. For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 23rd August, 1869.

NOTICES.

PERIODICALS AND NEWSPAPERS.

THE HOME NEWS BY EVERY MAIL.—We are now prepared to REGISTER ORDERS for the SUPPLY of all ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS. List of prices, &c., can be had on application.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

11, Hummum Street, Bombay, 17th August, 1869.

THE DIVAN EXCHANGE. 5, Apollo Street.

This useful Institution,
The first of its kind,
Needs no recommendation.
To the Public mind;
FOR HERE.

Good Digestion waits on Appetite, and Billiards (Companion to Health) on both.

"You can't gild refined gold or paint the lily."—Shakespeare, to any other man.

THE POONA HOTEL. (Close to the Poona Boating Club.)

BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the crews practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

Poona, 1st July, 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the Junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

Jewanjee and Co., in thanking their numerous Patrons for their support, and soliciting a continuance of their favours, beg to state that they have REDUCED their CHARGES to FIVE RUPEES per DAY, till 15th September, 1869, for Travellers, Visitors, and Permanent Lodgers.

Under the present Management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is well adapted both for Families and Gentlemen, and at the Reduced Rates will be found a pleasant and economical residence even for Gentlemen residing permanently in Bombay. It is pleasantly and conveniently situated, being within five minutes' drive of the principal Station of the G. I. P. Railway and B. B. & C. I. Railway, and at a short distance from the landing places of the Harbour.

The Dining Hall is the largest in Bombay, and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The Table is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietors.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental Markets.

There are also several First Class Billiard Tables, and the Proprietors would commend their establishment to the notice both of Travellers and Residents.

Byculla Hotel, 2nd July, 1869.

THE ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL,

A Large and Commodious Upper-storied Hotel.

OPPOSITE THE RAILWAY STATION AT POONA.

A most comfortable Residence, with Upper-Storey for Visitors as well as for Permanent Residents in the Capital of the Deccan on English Principles.

THE ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL.—The Proprietor begs to inform the Public of Poona and Out-stations, that his Hotel, which was under construction for an Upper-Storey, to meet the demands of Visitors at Poona, as well as for the comforts of the Occupants, is now completed, and has been RE-OPENED from this day.

THE ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, which has been Established since 1867, it situated in the very centre of the Station, and opposite the Railway Station. The Proprietor having made extensive repairs and improvements, by adding an Upper-Story, the comfort of Visitors is greatly enhanced. The Rooms, which are well furnished, are airy, and command an extensive prospect. The Hotel is under the immediate Superintendence of the Proprietor, and no efforts will be spared to give satisfaction, both in regard to the supplies for the Table, attendance, and general cleanliness of the Establishment. Beers and Wines of the best quality, and none other will be admitted, will be supplied at moderate rates, and every exertion will be made to render Visitors comfortable. Carriages, with good horse on hire, can be obtained on the premises.

DORABJEE SORABJEE, Proprietor, Royal Family Hotel.

Poona, 10th June, 1869.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £55, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s. s. MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Thomson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 15th September.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship JORAWUR, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain without further notice at the risk and expense of the concerned, as provided in the Bills of Lading.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship Jorawur.

Bombay, 26th August, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of the following cargo per NELLY, Captain Ogilvie, from Liverpool, namely, I B 200 Cases Marble Tiles, shipped by Coxhead, Goldsmid & Co., 2564 Bars } Iron, shipped by Thomas T. Clint, 146 Bundles }

are hereby informed that the same are ready for delivery, and will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned unless freight is paid to the undersigned and delivery taken without further delay.

PELLY & Co., Agents for Captain Ogilvie.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of NINETY (90) RUPEES per share, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1869, will be paid (to the Registered Shareholders on the 20th instant) at the Office of the Company, No. 1 Church Street, between the hours of 12 and 3 P.M. Share Certificates are required to be produced on payment.

SHAVUKSHA DHUNJEEBHOY, Secretary.

Bombay, 26th August, 1869.

TENDERS will be received for the supply of ASHLAR STONES for the APOLLO PIER EXTENSION WORKS up to 12 A.M. on the 1st September next.

Full particulars can be obtained on application at the Office of the Executive Engineer for Reclamations, Esplanade Pendalls.

Tenders should be addressed outside "Tender for Stone for Apollo Pier Works."

F. DRESSER, C. E., Act. Engr. for Reclamations, In charge Apollo Pier Extension Works.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA (Limited). Bombay Agency.

The following are the Bank's drawing rates for the Outgoing Mail:—

On London at 6 months' sight		1/11 ½	per Rupee.
,,	4	do.	1/11 ½ ,,
,,	3	do.	1/11 7/16 ,,
,,	2	do.	1/11 ⅜ ,,
,,	1	do.	1/11 5/16 ,,
	Demand		1/11 ¼ ,,
On Scotland and Ireland			1/11 3/16 ,,

JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 26th August, 1869.

ESTATE of DOLUTCHUND HUCKUMCHUND.—A FIRST and FINAL DIVIDEND of Rs. 2-12 annas per cent. on the amount of the ADMITTED CLAIMS, on the above Estate, will be paid to Creditors, at the Office of the undersigned, No. 2, "Times of India" House, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 1st September next.

ATMARAM BALCRUSTNA, Trustee to the Estate of Dolutchund Huckumchund.

Bombay, 25th August, 1869.

PAPER FOR SALE.

Printing.

Double Demy 34 to 40 lb., Royal 20 lb., Double Royal 36 to 50 lb.

Hand-made.

Foolscap, Post, Large Post, Demy, Medium, Royal, Super-royal, Imperial, Bank Medium 13 lb. uncut and also cut into letter paper.

Machine-made.

Foolscap 9 to 18 lb.; Superfine Cream laid 12 to 18 lb.

Azure laid Foolscap, Demy, Royal and Super-royal, "extra strong" for Deeds, &c.

Blotting.

Superior Pink 17 to 27 lb., and lilac 38 lb.

Cartridge.

Cream shade rolled 22½ by 24 in. and 25¼ by 27¼ in.

Packing.

Casing 22 by 36 in. 50 lbs. for Spinning Mills, &c.

Apply to our Godown-keeper. PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

Forbes Street, 26th August, 1869.

PREPARED BOARDS for Flooring, Ceiling, Partitions, &c.

Tongued and Grooved.

Whitewood ½ by 6 in., ¾ by 6½ in., ⅞ by 7½ in., and ⅞ by 6 in.,—also Redwood ½ by 6 in., ¾ by 6½ in., and 1¼ by 6½ in.

Tongued, Grooved and Beaded.

Whitewood and Redwood ½ by 6½ in.

For sale in lots of not less than 3,000 Lineal feet deliverable on Carnac Bunder.

Apply to our Godown-keeper. PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

Forbes Street, 26th August, 1869.

V. BESSIERE'S BRANDY of superior quality, price Rs. 20 per dozen or Rs. 57 for 3 dozens.

Apply to our Godown-keeper. PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

Forbes Street, 26th August, 1869.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY the 8th September, 1869, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 11th day of July, 1868, by order of the Mortgagee, Thucker Nanjee Morarjec, on account and risk of Sha Custoorchund Roychund, the mortgagor—All that piece or parcel of Government LAND or GROUND, with the messuage, tenement, and premises, erected, built, and standing thereon, situate, lying, or being at Coppersmith Street, on the Bhendy Bazaar Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 564, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 33, containing by admeasurement 137 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by sweepers' passage, on or towards the west by the said Coppersmith Lane, on or towards the north by a passage leading to the premises out of the premises of the adjoining premises of Goolam Mohideen and others, on or towards the south by the house of Khoosal Jeeva.

For further particulars apply at the Office of the undersigned, No. 9 Hummum Street, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

NOTICES.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, Iron Merchants.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.

One 14 H. P. Portable Engine, complete.

One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.

Haley's Jacks from 2 to 20 tons.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

14 Meadow Street.

HEAL and SONS. IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, for all parts of the world.

SOLID MAHOGANY BED ROOM FURNITURE,

Entirely free from Veneer, very suitable for extreme climates. HORSEHAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES, and every Description of Bedding for India and the Colonies.

ILLUSTRATED CATLOGUE,

Of the above goods sent free by post to every part of the world to which there is Book Post.

HEAL AND SON.

196, 197, and 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

*** Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S LADIES' BOOTS, beautifully made and moderate in price. Prepared Kid Walking Boots, Elastic or Button, Fancy Toes, Military Heels, 16s. 6d. New designs in Enamelled or Glove Kid, for Croquet or Promenade, 21s. Elastic House Boots, soft mock Kid or Satinette, 5s. 6d. A single pair free to India by sample post, on receipt of paper pattern of sole, and remittance of price with one shilling additional. Catalogues post free. Remittances to be crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL, 192, Oxford Street, London, W.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR THE PEOPLE (registered) are undoubtedly the most useful article ever offered to the public.

ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.

Anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes without soiling the hands. In England "Judson's Dyes" are as "Houses hold Words." Articles of Clothing that have been put aside as faded and useless may be made nearly equal to new, by merely following the simple directions appended to each bottle of Dyes.

MNAES OF COLOURS.

Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Scarlet, Green, Blue, Pink, Crimson, Brown, Canary, Orange, Black.

PRICE SIXPENCE PER BOTTLE.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world or wholesale of

DANIEL JUDSON & SON, 19a, Coleman St., London.

Agents at Bombay.
Bolton & Co., Elphinstone Circle.
Treacher & Co. (Limited).

N.B.—Observe our Trade Mark on every bottle.

NOTICES.

LIBERATED AFRICAN SLAVES.—A large batch of manumitted SLAVES having arrived from Aden, the undersigned will be glad to receive and consider APPLICATIONS from GENTLEMEN who may be willing to EMPLOY and PROVIDE for THEM.

FRANK H. SOUTER, Commissioner of Police.

Mazagon Police Office, 25th August, 1869.

EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—The above Society issues Policies of Assurance on the lives of Naval and Military Officers, when not at sea nor engaged in active service, at the same rates of premium as are charged to Civilians.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—A MEETING of the POLICY-HOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned, at No. 12 Rampart Row, on FRIDAY next, the 27th instant, at 5 P.M., for the purpose of taking such steps as may be deemed advisable for protecting the interest of the concerned.

MANISTY & HURRELL.

23rd August, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having SUSPENDED PAYMENT in accordance with a Telegram received from Head Office, London, PREMIA payable at this Branch will still CONTINUE to be RECEIVED by the undersigned, on behalf of the Provisional Liquidator authorized by the Court of Chancery to receive the same, but such Premia will be returned on 1st January 1870 should re-construction or arrangements with another Company be not carried out.

By order of Directors, D. McL. SLATER, Secretary, For Provisional Liquidator.

Bombay, 19th August, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Limited) will be held, at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of August, 1869, at 3 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1869, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

2nd. To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.

3rd. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration; and to consider any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors, For the London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited), CHARLES E. BENN, Joint Manager, Secretaries.

P. S.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from this date to 31st instant.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, Entrance Bell Lane. M. B. COHEN & Co.

20th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—For the convenience of VISITORS to POONA during the ensuing Holidays and Races, ordinary RETURN TICKETS, issued on and after FRIDAY next the 13th instant, until the end of September next, will be available for return within seven days from the date of issue.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 12th August, 1869.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS having any CLAIMS on the ESTATE of the late Captain B. J. BONNOR, R.A., are requested to send them to me for adjustment without delay.

H. L. ELLABY, Captain R. A., President of Committee of Adjustment.

Deolalee, 19th August, 1869.

IN CHANCERY.—ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of One Shilling in the Pound sterling, WILL BE PAYABLE on and after THURSDAY, 26th August, to Creditors whose Claims have been admitted by the Court.

For the Official Liquidator, WILL. STEEL.

Elphinstone Circle, 23rd August, 1860.

NOTICE.—BANK of INDIA (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 3¾ (Rupees Three and three quarters) per Share on the Old, and Rs. 2¼ (Rupees Two and one quarter) per Share on the New, Issue, will be paid to the Shareholders, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, between the hours of 11 A.M., and 4 P.M., and on every following Wednesday during the same hours.

J. A. J. SHAW, BERAMJI NAOROSJI, } Liquidators.

No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st July, 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and in the matter of JAITHA LALLJEE, who formerly carried on business in his own name, and lately in partnership with DOSSABHOY KIRPALL, under the name or style of Dossabhoy Kirpall and Company.

Upon reading the Petition of the abovenamed Trader, and hearing Messrs. DALLAS and Company, Solicitors for the said Trader, I do order that the said trader Jaitha Lalljee obtain an order of discharge pursuant to the provisions of Sections 23 and 24 of Act XXVIII. of 1865, unless good and sufficient cause be shown to the contrary, on the 13th day of September next, before the sitting Judge, at 10½ in the forenoon; and I do further order that this order be once advertised in the "Bombay Government Gazette," and thrice in the "Bombay Gazette," the "Times of India," the "Bombay Summachar," and the "Jame-Jamshed," with an interval of a fortnight between the publication of each advertisement.—Dated this 12th day of July, 1869.

M. R. WESTROPP.

DALLAS & Co., Attorneys for the Trader.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 1 o'clock P.M., of MONDAY the 6th September next, for the supply of PROVISIONS, MARINE STORES, &c., to the Departments of the HARBOUR and PILOTAGE BOARD. Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for Provisions, &c."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. in cash on the quantity tendered. A further deposit of 20 per cent. will be required on the Tender being accepted.

Provisions, Stores, &c., will be required to be delivered at the Lighthouse, Signal Station, Master Attendant's Office, or as directed.

Provisions, Stores, &c., will have to be supplied in instalments, as required by the Indenting Officers.

Estimated schedule of articles and quantities can be seen on application at the office of the undersigned; but the Board will take only such quantities as they may require.

Forms of Tenders and other information can be obtained at the office of the undersigned on application.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Nor reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

Separate Tenders will also be received up to the above date for the supply of Coal on similar conditions. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Coal."

SAMUEL A. GLIDDON, Acting Secretary.

Harbour and Pilotage Board, Bombay, 19th August, 1869.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

The undersigned is now prepared to receive orders for Books from England, and to resume generally the business of the above Firm. A fresh supply of Books, Stationery, &c., is shortly expected. All orders to be addressed to

CHESSON and WOODHALL, Booksellers, Stationers, &c., Hummum Street.

JANE WOODHALL, Sole Partner.

Bombay, 9th August, 1869.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES AND CIGAR-HOLDERS, PLAIN AND CARVED,

Just Received, a fresh batch of TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS, Made expressly for Mr. J. NEUBERG.

PONDICHERRY

"LONG COMMON" CHEROOTS, "INDIANA" CIGARS,

Made under the superintendence of the principal supplier at Pondicherry for J. NEUBURG.

MANILLA CIGARS, No. 2.

Just to hand—Rs. 45 per 1,000.

HAVANNA CIGARS.

At greatly Reduced Prices to clear old Stock.

TOBACCO.

Thos. Bear's Smoking Mixture.
Do. Imperial Tobacco.
Do. Latakia.
Do. Cut Cavendish.

HONEY DEW CAVENDISH in Sticks.

J. NEUBERG.

CLEARING STOCK OF

FANCY GOODS, GLASS WARE, WALL PAPER, and TOYS, at Half Price for Cash, will last only till the end of this month.

6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

THOMPSON and COMPANY. CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Opposite the Secretariate,

22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

From the late firm of ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., WINE MERCHANTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, and in London and Bordeaux 1815.

LONDON HOUSES {Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.

BORDEAUX HOUSE {Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China,	Colombo,	New Zealand,
Calcutta,	Kurrachee,	Manilla,
Madras,	New York,	New Orleans.

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms and better value than any other House in Bombay.

Being IMPORTERS on the LONDON and BORDEAUX Markets, we are, of necessity, in the most favourable position to supply the public with genuine Wines and Spirits on favourable terms, and from our experience, derived from over FIFTY YEARS' trading in them, we confidently assert our ability to please all tastes, and we solicit comparison with competitors' Brands at our quotations.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted: these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, where full examination of all Still Wines prior to delivery is allowed, but we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage.

4th. That our advertised quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likely to be found in Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but cannot guarantee loss arising from atmospheric or climatic influences; we take this risk by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

Our Sparkling Wines are not to be equalled at our quotations; we invite comparison.

CLARETS.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

		Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded		Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Rauzan,	Black capsule, ,,	,, 25 0	,, 14 0
Chateau Leoville,	Blue capsule, ,,	,, 22 0	,, 12 0
Chateau Palmer,	Blue capsule, ,,	,, 22 0	
Chateau Larose,	Yellow capsule, ,,	,, 18 8	,, 10 8
St. Julien,	Green capsule, ,,	,, 17 0	,, 10 0
Medoc,	Red capsule ,,	,, 15 8	,, 9 0
Medoc,	White capsule, ,,	,, 13 8	
Sauterne,	Red capsule, ,,	,, 22 0	

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

(Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 17 0
Nuits, ditto	,, 26 0	
Macon, ditto	,, 21 0	
Chablis, ditto	,, 22 0	

CHAMPAGNES.

The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped. (Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Magnums, Finest Dry	Labelled	Rs. 74 0	
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold Foil,	,,	,, 36 0	Rs. 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil	,,	,, 32 0	,, 17 8
Good Sparkling, for Ball purposes } Silver Foil	,,	,, 27 0	,, 14 8

GERMAN WINES.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	to 19 8
Sparkling Hock and Muscatel Moselle, Silver foil	,, 32	,, 17
Moselle, Still, Marcobrunner	,, 34	...
,, ,, Braunberger	,, 25	...
Hock, ,, Johannisberger	,, 42	...
,, ,, Forster Traminer	,, 34	...
,, ,, Rudesheimer	,, 26	...
,, ,, Hocheimer	,, 23	...

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption. (Our own Brand.)

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	,, 28 0
Sherry, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	,, 22 0
do. Blue seal, very pale and dry and delicate	,, 22 0
do. Brown seal, pale dry and delicate	,, 22 0
do. Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	,, 18 8
do. White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine	,, 15 0
Marsala, Virgin Pale	,, 15 8
Madeira, East India (one voyage) very choice	,, 33 0

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity. Trade mark	Rs. 30 0	
Black seal, a Dessert Wine—mature	,, 24 8	14 0
Red seal—a good quality Wine	,, 18 0	

SPIRITS.

The undermentioned Spirits of our own Shipping and Brand are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels. These Labels were in shape (Heart shape) originated by us in 1842, and have since been continuously affixed to all Bottles containing our well-known Cognacs. Some of our competitors have recently introduced totally distinct quality Cognacs with seme shaped Labels and distinguishing Seals. Healthy competition we invite, but fraudulent imitations we think it right to expose:—

Cognac, superior, very Old Pale	Black capsule	Rs. 32
Cognac, superior, Old Pale	Yellow capsule	,, 28
Cognac, Pale,	White capsule	,, 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	Do.	,, 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	Do.	,, 21
Whisky, 1st quality, Irish	Do.	,, 23
,, ,, Scotch...	Do.	,, 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	Do.	,, 21

LIQUEURS,

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

The finest: cheap French imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacao, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara,	,, 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	,, 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	,, 20	

We take shipping orders for wines in wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100 in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits according to age, at per Gallon.

TERMS.

To private Customers we allow 5 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase.

Three months' credit allowed to approved parties, without discount.

INTEREST will be charged at 10 per cent. per annum beyond three months.

MESSES, on comparing our quotations with London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them as economically from our Bombay Godowns, as from London houses direct, while our Stocks afford much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at any one time are allowed very liberal discount and credit.

WE are empowered to receive indents for Carriages of every description from the Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief.

Particulars and illustrations of the above can be obtained at our Offices in Dean Lane, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, Ruinart Pere et Fils' CHAMPAGNE—

Green Seal, Quarts, in 1 doz. cases, Rs. 42 per doz.
Pints ,, 2 ,, ,, 21 ,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

CAMPBELL & Co.'s SHERRIES.—

Pale Dinner Wine	Rs. 18 per doz.
Pale dry	,, 24 ,,
Choice pale dry	,, 27 ,,
Amontillado	,, 32 ,,

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

MACLEAN & Co.'s Celebrated PALE SHERRY, in cases of 3 doz. Quarts, at Rs. 21 per doz. Ditto ditto 6 ,, Pints at ,, 11-8 ,,

The attention of Regimental Messes is particularly called to the above Wine, which is a favorite brand in some of the best London Clubs.

THOS. RANDALL & Co., 3, Parsee Bazaar Street, Elpinstone Circle.

FOR SALE, GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT, bottled by Sparks, Moline, & Co., in excellent condition, just landed,

Quarts—4 dozen 1 cask ... Rs. 5 per dozen.
Pints—6 dozen 1 cask ... ,, 3-8 ,,

Apply to CHARLES CARTER.

Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street.

FOR SALE at the Godown of the undersigned—

Barclay and Perkins' Porter, Quarts at Rupees 5 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen... } Bottled by J. W. Bridges and Son.

Bass', Pale Ale, Quarts at Rupees 5-8 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen...

Dublin Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts at Rupees 4-12 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen.

Also small quantities of fine Pale Sherry, at Rupees 24 per doz. Full flavoured Port, at Rupees 20 per dozen.

SIR C. FORBES & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO. BOMBAY BRANCH.

"MEDEA," "BRITISH ADMIRAL," "HINDOSTAN," "JEANIE DOUGLAS," AND "LORD STRATHNAIRN,"

By the arrival of the above vessels, now discharging in the harbour, we shall shortly be in possession of further supplies of WINES, &c. as under:—

CHAMPAGNE, Grand Vin D'Ay.
Gold neck, 1 and 2, Star.
Gold neck, No. 2.

N. B.—Our Overland parcel of Gold Neck Champagne, which arrived on 22nd ult., has been nearly all disposed of by registered orders, but the opportune arrival of the above will enable us to keep our friends supplied, and regular supplies being on the way Overland will, we hope, prevent further disappointment.

SPARKLING MOSELLE AND HOCK.

MANZANILLA and (A) SHERRY.

BUCELLAS.

BASS'S BEER.

Our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Also,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co. and M. B. Foster & Sons,

GUINNESS'S EXTRA BROWN STOUT.

Bottled by Sparks Moline,

Strongly recommended to invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

BASS'S BEER IN KILDERKINS (18 Gals)

THE NEW SEASON'S BEER.

Bass's quarts, pints, and Imperial pints.

Rs. 6 per dozen quarts.
,, 5 do. imperial pints.
,, 4 do. pints.

N. B.—The trade supplied on liberal terms.

Beer in Hhds. of season 1869-70. Messes and the Trade should register their orders early if they desire delivery from the first shipments of the season.

WINE LIST.

SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xerez; the following are the Brands we have always in stock:—

Credit.	Mark. Seal.	Quality & Peculiarity	Cash.
20 0	B	Red—A pale full flavoured Dinner or Luncheon Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red—Similar quality as above, but much drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red—A Pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine Aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine	24 0
30 0	2	White—Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	3	White—Ditto, ditto, also very dry...	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best West-end Clubs in London; a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine...	30 0
33 0		Amontillado, very pale, delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old	30 0
36 0		Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine; it will be found an excellent tonic, and invalids may drink it with perfect safety	32 0

MADEIRA.

	Madeira, fine old choice East India Madeira, full flavoured and good bouquet. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the character of this Wine, 9 years in bottle	45 0

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0	(One Grape,) a full bodied fruity Wine.	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

CHAMPAGNE.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

33 0	Cordon Bleu—brand, anchor, Payne & Co. Epernay, a pure, light dry Wine, suitable for Tiffin, or Evening Parties, and will make a good cup.	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body and a rich flavour of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine.	35 0
39 0	Grand Vin D'Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pale straw colored, good bouquet, and very mellow and dry.	35 0
*42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star,)—a pale elegant Wine, from the vineyards of Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims	38 0
*41 0	Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry...	38 0
*42 0	Gold Neck, No. 2, 1864 vintage, very lucious and dry, a good Dinner Wine	39 0
*45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. This Wine has been selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, and will be found very dry, full of aroma, and as a vintage Wine it is unequalled. It is the most delicate and fine Wine ever imported into this country	40 0
*45 0	Silver Neck with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same Curvée as above, but not so dry	40 0

Pints.—In Pints, Price Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

Credit.		Cash.
36 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended...	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

Pints of the above Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING HOCKS.

38 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	34 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

Our Quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case, the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

STILL HOCKS.

20 0	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 4	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
25 0	Ostrich ditto 1862	22 0
35 0	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0
30 0	Scharlachberg ditto 1862	32 0

STILL MOSELLES.

25 0	Brauenberg, Vintage 1862	23 0
30 0	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
23 0	Winningen ditto 1862	20 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0

CLARETS.

Our Clarets reach us direct from our Bordeaux house, where we have always a reserve of Two or Three Hundred Hogsheads of Good Vintage Wines. This gives us advantages over houses who have to depend upon the market and are necessarily obliged to draw their supplies from second and third hands.

Credit.		Cash.
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
20 0	Chateau Larose	18 0
24 0	Chateau Lafitte	28 0
30 0	Chateau Latour	26 0
34 0	Chateau Margaux	28 0

BRANDIES.

We keep a reserve of two or three hundred Hogsheads of Brandy in bond in the London Vaults, which are allowed to mature before bottling; this enables us to keep up the quality and character of our own brands.

Credit.		Cash.
29 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	* Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
45 0	Cognac Highest Vintage, 20 years old	40 0

* This pure Pale Brandy is demonstrated upon analysis to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to the usual importations of Veritable Cognac. It is equal to any first-class brand shipped to this market.

N.B.—We recommend the Green Vine Leaf as a fine and moderately priced Brandy. Rs. 29 per dozen.

SAUTERNES.

Credit.		Cash.
23 0	Sauterne	20 0
34 0	Grand Sauterne	30 0
42 0	Chateau Y'quem: this is the pure juice of a selected Grape grown in the Chateau Y'quem Estate	36 0

SPIRITS, LIQUORS, &c.

20 0	Fine Old Tom, labelled Payne & Co.	18 0
22 0	Payne's Cream of the Valley, White Capsule. This is the purest and finest Gin shipped	20 0
	Hollands Gin	
20 0	Whiskey, Scotch	18 0
22 0	Whiskey, Irish	20 0
20 0	Orange Bitters	17 0
22 0	Jamaica Rum	20 0
20 0	Ginger Wine	17 0
20 0	Cherry Brandy	18 0
22 0	Vermouth	19 0

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

Curaçoa	39 0
Maraschino de Zara	39 0
Noyeau	39 0
Cherry Brandy	18 0

FRENCH LIQUEURS.

32 0	Noyeau, Parfait Amour, Curacoa, Vanille, Chatreuse, Jenui Rose, Raspail...per doz. assorted.	28 0

CHABLIS, MARSALA, BUCELLAS.

18 0	Chablis, a very nice light Wine for warm weather...	16 0
18 0	Marsalla Z	16 0
23 0	Marsalla X	20 0
25 0	Dry Bucellas Z	22 8
28 0	Dry Bucellas X	25 0

Those of our friends desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied on the following terms:—

Prices on board export ship, free of all charges.

SHERRY—24s. 34s. 45s. 52s. and 56s.	per doz.
PORT—34s. 36s. and 40s.	,,
CHAMPAGNE—36s. 42s. 48s. and 62s.	,,
Ditto Magnums 100s. and 115s.	,,
SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCKS—40s. 42s. and 45s.	,,
STILL HOCKS & MOSELLE—20s. 24s. 40s. and 45s.	,,
CLARETS, Light Breakfast, 16s. 18s. and 20s.	,,
Do. (good body) 32s. 36s. and 54s.	,,
BRANDY, 28s. 32s. and 50s.	,,

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO. (BOMBAY BRANCH.) BOMBAY.

WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS.

Offices and Sample Room—Elphinstone Circle.
(Immediately opposite the Custom House.)

GODOWNS, MARINE STREET.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

WINES IN WOOD.

SHERRY, £42, £50, £64, and £92 per butt.
PORT, £48, £64, £78 and £98 per pipe.
CLARETS, £10, £18, £25, £36 and £40 per hhd.

Other Wines and Spirits at home quotations.—See separate circular.

Ordering direct through our London Agency.

Terms to Messes.—6 months from date of Bill of Lading, or 5 per cent. discount on cash deposit.

London address, 16 George St., Mansion House.

N.B.—All original cases supplied at wholesale rates.

NO CHARGE FOR ORIGINAL CASES.

PAYNE AND COMPANY, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

POONA.—As we have no Agency at this Station, we purpose giving Residents and Visitors at Poona during the season an opportunity of indenting upon our stock of Wines and Spirits (Beer excepted) at Bombay rates—that is, they will be delivered at the Poona Station free of rail and cooly hire.

PAYNE & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

OTARD-DUPUY & Co.'s BRANDIES.—The undersigned have for sale, at their godowns, Brandies consigned by the above named celebrated Cognac Vine growers—No. 3, Old Pale Cognac...at Rs. 24 per doz.

YOUNG & Co., Sole Agents, Bombay.

5, Borah Bazaar Street.

WANTED.

BOARD.—Comfortable BOARD and LODGING can be had by a MARRIED COUPLE or TWO GENTLEMEN with a quiet family in a house on the Esplanade, close to the Fort, with full exposure to the sea-breeze and commanding a cheerful view. Terms moderate. Address A. D., "Bombay Gazette."

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, a HOUSE situated in No. 4, Nesbit Lane, Fort, now thoroughly repaired and painted, suitable either for Office or Dwelling. Apply to Messrs. BYRAMJEE and MERWANJEE.

TO LET, PART of a roomy TOP FLOOR, situated in the Fort, open to the sea breeze, suitable for a Married Couple or two Gentlemen. Rent low.—Apply No. 113, "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET, with immediate possession, the TOP FLOOR of a House No. 3, in Meadow Street, over Mrs. Hern's Millinery Establishment, suitable for Residence or Offices, with the use of a Cook-room on the ground floor. For Rent and other particulars apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

NOTICES.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON. WATCHMAKER, Jeweller, Optician, and Engraver, 1st and 2nd floor, No. 17 Medow Street.

Sole Agent for H. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Medals at all the great Exhibitions.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers' (Locle), established in London for the last 30 years.

WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, Gold and Silver Cases, the largest choice now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY, Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made; also the largest choice in Bombay of Spectacles, steel and tortoiseshell frames, Opera Glasses, &c.

CLOCKS for Dining Rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES. 100 Musical Boxes to select from.

Terms positively cash.

Repairs of all kinds carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY, BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

1, EAST STREET, POONA.

1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

MRS. LAKES MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT, UXBRIDGE HOUSE.

7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

Every description of MILLINERY on hand.

Kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.

LADIES OWN MATERIALS made up.

"ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS must be accompanied by a REMITTANCE, OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY."

D. NICHOLSON AND COMPANY.

SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN AGENTS,

50, 51 & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London,

Invite the attention of Merchant and Trader throughout India and China, to the fact that they have had 25 years' experience as SHIPPERS of GOODS to those Markets, and that they undertake the execution of Indents on the closest wholesale terms.

N.B.—A Price List containing full particulars of every description of Silks, Woollens, Muslins, Calicoes, Prints, Clothing, Millinery, Jewelry, Carpets, Blankets, &c., &c.; and every particular necessary for ordering goods from D. N. & Co.'s London Warehouse, sent post free.

Terms—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance against Bills of Lading.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,

50, 51 & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London,

Sole Agents for the WANZER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY and the BRITTANNIA SEWING MACHINE COMPANY for the City of London.

Bankers—Messrs. Martin & Co., Lombard Street.

N.B.—Price Lists can be procured from, and orders sent direct, or through Messrs. Belmer, Lawrie, & Co., Calcutta; and also of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay.

SELLING OFF.

List of Table Ornaments.

A pair—Venus coming out of a shell, Alabaster—on stands of marble, five feet high	Rs. 200 0
Ditto Centre Pieces, Basins held up by Swans with outspread wings—Marble	30 0
Ditto Candle Sticks—Marble	5 0
Ditto Vases—Alabaster	15 0
Ditto Mother with two Children—Alabaster	45 0
Marble Ass, on stand	45 0
Venus sitting in a Chair	15 0
Figure of a Lady with Goat by her side	25 0
Two Angels on a stand, with outspread Wings	50 0
An ornamental Table Jug, Gold and Red	20 0
A large Centre Piece—Marble	30 0
A Wafer Stand ,,	2 0
A large Marble Basket, with cover	10 0
A small do. do.	6 0
A Group of Dogs, on stand—Marble	10 0
Venus and Cupid—Alabaster, on stand	20 0
A pair of Plates—Marble	2 0
Figure of Tiger, on stand—Marble	35 0
Ditto Lion ,,	35 0
Figure of Faith, Hope, and Charity—Alabaster, on stand	50 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gentleman's Office Cabinet, of sizes	25 0
Flutes, by Boosey and Son, London	10 0
Quoits, per set	12 0
Swan Quills, per bundle	5 0
Pewter Ink Stands, each from	3 0
Writing Desks, Ladies' and Gentlemen's complete	25 0
Paunchgunny Coffee, 7 lbs. in a bag, per bag	3 8
Photographs, of H. M. the Queen, principal men of Europe, of Actresses, &c., each	0 12
Playing Cards, De La Rue's best, from Rs. 1 to, per pack,	3 0
Sealing Wax, De La Rue's best, per lb.	2 8
Mourning Stationery, per packet	2 8
Ditto 100 Envelopes	2 0
Ink, Stephenson's Blue-Black Writing Fluid, per pint	0 12
Do. do. Blue and Red Ink, in bottles of all sizes	
Blank Books, of sizes, half and full Bound	
Ledgers, Cash Books, and Day-Books	
Patent Spring Ink Bottles from, Rs. 2 each to	3 0
Tracing Cloth, of different widths, per yard	1 8
Steel Pens, Mitchell's Correspondence Pens, per box	1 4
Do. Do. "J" and "R" ,, ,,	1 4
Lead Pencils, of all descriptions, per dozen	1 8
Drawing Cases, Pencils, Knife, and Rubber, complete, per case	2 4
Cricket Bats	3 0
Letter Clips, spring, of sizes...each	2 8
Scents of all kinds, per bottle	1 4
Toilet Vinegar, per bottle	1 0
Measuring Tapes of all kinds, each	4 8
Dram Flasks, each	1 0
Penknives, with two, three, & four blades, Ivory handle	3 0
Faber's Ink and Pencil Erasers, each	0 8
Mappin's best Cutlery, per set	40 0
Porcelain Slates, each	2 0
A Despatch Box	35 0
Draught Boards, with Men, complete	6 0

N. B.—A liberal discount allowed on all Cash purchases.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay and Poona, 18th August, 1869.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Being desirous of clearing out a large quantity of our Goods to make room for heavy shipments to arrive at the end of the rains, we are now offering the greater portion of our stock at a reduction of twenty per cent. for cash payment.

Intending purchasers will find this a favourable opportunity for selecting Goods at a low price. We shall be happy to furnish our illustrated catalogues free by post to any parts.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

THE ARMY AND NAVY DRINKING CUP AND REVERSIBLE WINE-CUPS.

(The Wine Cups Closing into the Drinking Cup)

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY, SOUNDY & Co., RAMPART ROW.

Prices.

IN EXCELLENT WHITE HARD METAL, ELECTRO-SILVERED THROUGHOUT,

(Not Gold Electro Plated) and with perfectly plain surface. The two in case complete, Rs. 14.

IN CLEAR RINGING, BEST GERMAN SILVER, ORNAMENTED.

Exterior richly Electro Silvered, and all Interiors Pure Gold Electro Plated.

The two in superior case complete, Rs. 22.

IN HALL MARKED PURE SILVER, ORNAMENTED. And all interiors, Pure Gold Electro Plated.

The two in beautiful case complete, Rs. 120.

PRESENTATION SILVER WARE. CHRISTENING, and BIRTHDAY, GIFTS.

SILVER BEER MUGS, AND WINE CUPS.

Of pint size and of exquisite workmanship, richly gilt inside and highly chased and finished Rs. 100 to Rs. 150.

SILVER CIGAR CASES.

Very rich Silver Cigar Cases, with hinge and spring catch, elaborately engraved or chased and very highly finished, with space for engraving crest or initials. Rs. 45 to Rs. 60.

SILVER DRAM FLASKS.

In convenient sizes for the pocket and of elegant designs, ornamented throughout with richly engraved work, having screw tops and space for crest or initials. Rs. 40 to Rs. 75.

CHILDREN'S SILVER MUGS.

In very large variety, comprising designs of great elegance and beauty, richly engraved, chased, and gilt inside. Each one in a Morocco Leather Velvet lined Case, from Cash, Rs. 30 to Rs. 100. Each mug bears the London Goldsmith's Hall mark, and has a place left for Engraving Name or Inscription.

SILVER KNIFE, FORK & SPOON.

In handsome Morocco Case, lined with Velvet.

A large variety, commencing from the price of Rs. 20 per set, for the smaller size, and rising to Rs. 35 per set.

All the Articles bear the London Goldsmith's Hall mark, as a proof of their genuineness.

SILVER KNIFE, FORK, SPOON AND MUG,

In handsome Morocco Case, Lined with Velvet.

These Articles are of the same artistic and beautiful manufacture as those previously detailed.

From Rs. 60 per set.

The patterns are all of the very best designs, and of the highest finish.

FISH-EATING KNIVES AND FORKS,

Of the best Electro-Silver Plate, in various elegant designs and patterns.

A MAHOGANY CLOTH LINED CASE,

Containing 12 Fish-eating Knives, and 12 Fish-eating Forks. From Rs. 60 to Rs. 100 the Set.

These very useful Articles are now generally adopted in England, by all the Clubs, Hotels, and by most private Families.

FISH CARVERS,

With Silver-Plated, or with Ivory Handles.

Each pair in a Leather Case, From Rs. 20 to Rs. 45 per pair.

BEST ELECTRO-SILVERED DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS,

Soundy & Co. invite attention to their assortment of these elegant sets; they can be had with handles either of Silver-Plated Ware, of Ivory, or of Mother o'Pearl.

Each set is handsomely fitted in a mahogany case with lock and key. The patterns being so numerous, and approximate representation only can be given.

The set of 12 Knives and 12 Forks in case, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 75.

The set of 18 Knives and 18 Forks in case, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 100.

SOUNDY & Co., RAMPART ROW, & FORBES STREET, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jolly Boat lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

ROGET'S THESAURUS of English Words and Phrases, classified and arranged so as to facilitate the expression of Ideas and assist in Literary Composition.

Rs. 6-12, free by post Rs. 7-8.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.

To ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, &c.—The SUBSCRIBERS OFFER for SALE about 2,800 square feet of Messrs. Arrowsmith's PARQUET FLOORING, just arrived, per ship British Admiral. The pattern can be seen, and other information obtained, on application.

Just received, a few 6 and 8 inch Double Barrel LIFT PUMPS.

STONEBREAKERS' HAMMERS.

LOWMOOR PLATES, ⅜ and ½ inch thick.

PLATES suitable for GIRDER, making ⅜ and ? inch thick and 12 feet long, 2, 2½ and 3 feet wide.

GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON, No. 24 Gauge. Ditto ditto No. 16 ditto.

CAST IRON PIPES, 2 to 12 inches dia.

ENGINEERS' and CONTRACTORS' TOOLS.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

The property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new light miniature Brougham by Palliser.

Also,

A set of new plated mounted carriage harness by Peat.

Just Landed.

A second-hand English-built Cab buggy with lamps by Hutchings.

A ditto park phaeton with moveable driving box.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate miniature brougham by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed.

A first-rate new Mail phaeton painted and lined green, head with roll back, with lamps, pole, and chain by Hooper and Co., London.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built boat-shaped four seated small open-carriage with moveable glass-shutters.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built boat-shaped open carriage on C springs by Windover.

Also,

A second-hand English-built door shigram by Thorn.

A ditto ditto Mail phaeton by Kinross.

The property of an Officer.

A nearly new Madras-built shigram by Tod & Co.

The above shigram to be seen on an hour's previous notice.

Also,

A gold chronometer balance hunting watch by Allen of London with an Indian gold curb chain and locket.

Just Landed.

A new single-seated miniature brougham, with circular glasses in front, venetians to sides, with lamps and shaft, and expressly built to order for a Gentleman, and suitable for Doctors.

Also,

1 Miniature brougham by Starton.

A first-rate miniature landau, by Holmes of Derby.

Just landed ex Star of the South.

3 first-rate new English-built Malvern dog-carts lining with woolen cloth painted dark blue, dark green, and dark brown, Collins patent axles, leather dash and side wings.

Also,

A fresh batch of double and single English-made Child's Perambulators.

The property of W. M. Sandwith, Esq., Civil Service proceeded to Europe.

A second-hand English-built four-seated open carriage by Offord.

Just Unpacked.

A fresh batch of highly furnished buggy, dog-cart and carriage harnesses with double buckles plated on white metal and with double stitches and expressly made to order by a well known maker in London.

The property of T. Lidbetter, Esq.

A nearly new English-built hansom cab.

Also,

The property of a Gentleman.

2 nearly new English-built four-seated, open-carriage, with lamps and pole, by Jones and Davis.

Also,

Properties of a Gentleman.

A first-class second-hand English-built high-wheeled dog-cart, by Bennian and Healey.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham, of different sizes.

Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

One second-hand cab buggies, on C springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.

A first-rate English-built four-wheeled dog-cart, with lamps and shaft, by Rogers and Co.

Just Landed,

A very handsome and small light park phaeton, on C spring, by Messrs. Nass Brothers, Longacre.

Just Landed.

1 first-class high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart, with Collenge patent axles, lacewood shafts, painted dark blue, and lining to match, by Windower.

A second-hand English-built mail phaeton or waggonnette with lamps and shaft.

The Property of a Gentleman.

2 very small self-driving pony phaeton with lamps and shafts. Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 11th August, 1869.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

BROKERS are engaged in settling large transactions in time-bargains, and yesterday they were in the market till 12 o'clock at night. There is no business doing except in New Bank of Bombay shares at Rs. 600 for the 1st and Rs. 197½ for the 2nd Issue.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. s.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct	Agra Bank	par.
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	600
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	197½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,620
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	325
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	210
13,505	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
37,098	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	143
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

CALCUTTA.—21ST AUGUST, 1869.

The market for Government Securities was remarkably quiet, not a single transaction reported; prices continue steady.

Sales and purchases of shares, reported as follows:—

Agra Bank, new shares, at par.

Simla Bank shares, at Rs. 560.

Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares, at Rs. 195, exclusive of the dividend.

In Port Canning Land Investment, &c. Co.'s shares, considerable speculations took place last night in the Burra Bazaar and prices ran up from Rs. 260 to 280; to-day 3 or 4 trifling transactions were effected at Rs. 280, but too many sellers came in the market, and by the afternoon no *bona fide* sale could be made even at Rs. 270.—*Englishman.*

RAILWAY RETURNS.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 21st August, 1869.

Open 308 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	27,820	15	1
Merchandise	23,872	2	4
Back Bay Earth Trains	490	10	0
Electric Telegraph	291	14	6
Total Rs.	52,475	9	11

Corresponding week in August, 1868.

Open 306 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	12,757	4	7
Merchandize	4,720	13	11
Electric Telegraph	468	1	0
Total Rs.	17,946	3	6
Increase	34,529	6	5

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 26.

Morris, Major, Madras Army, on leave, from Nagpore.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 25th August, 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Surgeon T. Miller, 4th Regiment N. I., to the medical charge of the Lock Hospital, Sholapoor.

Surgeon J. F. Straker, Sappers and Miners, to the medical charge of the Lock Hospital at Kirkee.

20th Regiment N. I.—Captain Ketlewell, Staff Corps, to be Wing Officer, vice Captain Brown, who has exceeded two years' fourlough.

3 th Regiment N.I.—Lieutenant W. J. Morse, 2nd Wing Subaltern 9th Regiment N. I., to be Wing Subaltern, on probation.

Lieutenant R. J. Dewar, C-E Royal Horse Artillery, has qualified as a Surveyor.

In reference to para. 2 G. O. C. No. 874 of 6th August 1869, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to alter the date of annual General Invaliding Committee for Native Troops from 15th November to 1st November.

Lieutenant W. Lock, 10th Foot, a probationer for the Staff Corps, is attached to the Native Cavalry Regiments stationed at Poona, in view to his studying the language.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—

Lieutenant J. Day from 16th July to 16th October, on the recommendation of a Medical Board.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Captain F. G. Jackson, 21st Fusiliers, from 16th August to 15th September, to remain in Clifton, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant H. French, 29th Regiment N. I., from 13th August to 12th September, to proceed to Ghizree on medical certificate.

Assistant Surgeon J. D. Crowe, 21st Fusiliers, from 16th August to 14th September, to proceed to Ghizree on medical certificate.

Assistant Surgeon H. F. McGrath, 8th Regiment N. I., for 30 days from date of departure to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Lieut. W. Riddell, 14th Brigade R. A., from 28th July to 26th August, in extension to remain at Mussoorie on medical certificate.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Aug. 26.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Apothecary Henry McCullough, of the Subordinate Medical Department, is dismissed the service.

Lieutenant S. Babington, Staff Corps, Superintendent of Police G. I. P. Railway, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, under Rule 9th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—

Lieutenant Colonel (Major General Retired List) John Holmes, C. B., who retired from the service under the Annuity Scheme of 1861, is removed from the List of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels of Infantry, by the death of Colonel (Lieutenant General) F. T. Farrell on the 17th July 1869.

Corporal Millar, of the 49th Regiment of Foot, attached to the Aboo Lawrence School, is transferred to the Unattached List.

Sergeant F. Stratton, of the Unattached List, Public Works Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate.

The following adjustments of rank and promotions in the Ordnance Department are made:—

Conductor Thomas Hannan and Sub-Conductor Robert Robertson, to rank from the 8th October 1868, in succession to Furlong pensioned.

Conductor Thomas Courtney and Sub-Conductor James Reilly, to rank from the 26th November 1868, in succession to Coleman, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

Conductor William Bather and Sub-Conductor John Boyle, to rank from the 22nd December 1868, in succession to Osborne, deceased.

Sub-Conductor and Acting Conductor Edward Frye to be Conductor, from the 11th February 1869, vice Mairs pensioned.

Sub-Conductor Martin Haughey to rank from the 11th February 1869, vice Frye, promoted.

Sub-Conductor and Acting Conductor Dennis McMorrow to be Conductor from the 18th February 1869, vice Shore, pensioned.

Sub-Conducter John Graham to rank from the 18th February 1869, vice McMorrow, promoted.

Magazine Sergeant and Acting Sub-Conducter John McIntosh to be Sub-Conductor, from the 7th May 1869, vice Cunningham, deceased.

Sub-Conductor and Acting Conductor Keeran Gaffney to be Conductor and Magazine Sergeant, and Acting Sub-Conductor James Hickey to be Sub-Conductor, from the 25th May 1869, in succession to Wallace, pensioned.

Magazine Sergeant and Acting Sub-Conductor David Kennedy to be Sub-Conductor, from the 1st July 1869, vice Nairn, remanded.

Major D. Hutcheon, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 12th Regt. N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for 1 year and 84 days, from date of departure from Aden in November next, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Ensign Benjamin George Humfrey, 49th Foot, Wing Subaltern, 27th Regiment N. I., having applied for admission to the Staff Corps under the provisions of paragraph 5 of G. O. G. I. No. 531, dated 27th June 1864, is appointed to the Bombay Staff Corps from the 17th August 1868, specified opposite his name, subject to the approval of H. M.'s Secretary of State for India.

Ensign Benjamin George Humfrey to have the rank of Lieutenant from 17th August 1868, in accordance with para. 84 of the Amalgamation Order, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Lieutenant P. A. Browne, Staff Corps, Adjutant 29th Regiment N. I. or 2nd Belooch Regiment, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under Rule 15 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant F. T. Stock, Acting Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Sholapoor, has passed with credit an examination in the Marathi language, according to the test prescribed in Government Notification of 12th August 1863.

Captain W. P. LaTouche, Acting Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, has passed an examination in the Gujarati language, according to the test prescribed in Government Notification of 12th August 1863.

Mr. G. B. Reid, Supernumerary Third Assistant to the Collector of Tanna, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Tanna District.

Mr. J. F. Fleet, Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Belgaum, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Belgaum District.

Mr. J. L. Johnston, Acting Supernumerary Third Assistant to the Collector of Surat, employed in the Broach Collectorate, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Broach District.

Mr. S. H. McMinn, Acting Second Assistant to the Collector of Colaba, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Colaba District.

Mr. J. T. Muir, Supernumerary Third Assistant to the Collector of Khandeish, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Khandeish District.

Mr. E. J. Ebden, Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Dharwar, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Dharwar District.

Mr. W. Porteous, Acting Third Assistant to the Collector of Kaira, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Kaira District.

Mr. F. Birkbeck, Acting Third Assistant to the Collector of Surat, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Surat District.

Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Surat, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, and with powers to commit cases to the Sessions in the Surat District.

Mr. J. W. Walker, Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Ahmedabad, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, and with powers to commit cases to the Sessions in the Ahmedabad District.

Mr. B. De la Garde Sharkey, Third Assistant to the Collector of Ahmedabad, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, and with powers to commit cases to the Sessions in the Ahmedabad District.

Mr. W. W. Loch, Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Sattara, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, and with powers to commit cases to the Sessions in the Sattara District.

Mr. S. Hammick, Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Poona, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, and with powers to commit cases to the Sessions in the Poona District.

Mr. E. Hosking, Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Surat, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, and with powers to commit cases to the Sessions in the Surat District.

Mr. H. E. Winter, Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Sattara, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, and with powers to commit cases to the Sessions in the Sattara District.

Azum Ballajee Babajee, Probationary Mamlutdar of Poorundhur, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, and with powers to commit cases to the Sessions in the Poona District.

Mr. J. Fernandez received charge of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Coompta, in the Canara District, on the 26th July 1869, and duly made the necessary declaration of office as required by (Bombay) Act VI. of 1866.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. Turnbull, Assistant Settlement Officer, Right Bank Districts, Sind, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to place the services of Mr. J. F. Muir, Civil Service, at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner Central Provinces.

Messrs. E. Hosking and W. F. Sinclair, of the Civil Service, passed an examination in Hindoostani on the 16th instant.

Mr. W. B. Mulock, Acting First Assistant Collector of Surat, is allowed special leave for one month, previous to his appearing before the Examination Committee in Bombay in October next, to undergo an examination for High Proficiency in Gujarati.

Mr. G. W. Vidal to act as Second Assistant Collector of Rutnagherry.

Mr. S. H. McMinn to act as Second Assistant Collector of Colaba.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon John Robert C. Lowry to act as Surgeon on His Excellency the Governor's Staff during the absence of Surgeon Cruickshank, or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. T. Horsfall, Chaplain of Deolalee, has been granted privilege leave for one month from the 20th instant.

Mr. C. Peile is appointed Registrar of the Diocese of Bombay, vice Mr Bickersteth, resigned. Mr. R. V. Hearn will continue to act as Registrar until Mr. Peile returns to India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Archibald Duncan Grant, Esq, to be a Member of the Bombay Harbour and Pilotage Board, vice Mr. T. H. Moore, resigned.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Doveton, R. E., Assistant Consulting Engineer and Acting Deputy Consulting Engineer, is to continue to act as Deputy Consulting Engineer till the return of Lieutenant Oldham from furlough, or until further orders.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 12th August 1869.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned Officer:—

Royal Artillery.—Captain and Brevet Major A. W. Twiss to be Major from the 1st of October 1867.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

24th Native Infantry.—Ensign P. H. Wallerstein, 1st battalion 6th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Turnbull, permitted to resign the appointment, and to rejoin the 88th Foot. Dated 10th August 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief in India accepts the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Ensign Herbert Reay Gall, 1st battalion 5th Foot, subject to approval by Her Majesty. Dated 12th August 1869.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned Officer having on his recent promotion been posted to the battalion of his regiment specified:—

19th Foot.—Lieutenant W. A. Curtis, 2nd battalion.

Lieutenant Curtis is directed to proceed to Madras and join his battalion.

The undermentioned candidates have been reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee, on the 5th ultimo:—

Lieutenant K. C. Pye, Royal Engineers.

Private S. Loram, 19th Hussars.

Ensign J. A. Miley, 2nd battalion 12th Foot.

Ensign J. Fair, 58th Foot.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:—

11th Hussars.—Lieutenant G. C. Cheape, to England, overland from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Cornet A. C. Gardner, to Cashmere, from the 31st August to the 15th October, on private affairs, in extension.

Royal Horse Artillery.—Captain A. H. Lindsay, (A Battery, F Brigade,) to Simla, from the 1st August to the 5th October, on private affairs.

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant G. C. Bayly, (No. 6 Battery 24th Brigade,) to Dalhousie, from the 23rd July to the 15th October, on medical certificate.

6th Foot, (1st Battalion.)—Ensign A. K. Macpherson, to remain at Calcutta, from the 6th July 1869, to the 6th January 1870, on private affairs, to study the native languages, as a special case

25th Foot, (2nd Battalion.)—Lieutenant H. Houlditch, to proceed to Ranee Khet, from the 22nd July to the 15th October, on medical certificate.

[This cancels the leave granted to Lieutenant Houlditch in G. O. C. C. of the 10th April last, p. 147.]

79th Foot.—Ensign F. N. Chalmers, (2nd Wing Subaltern 39th Native Infantry) to Calcutta, from the 26th July to the 9th October, on private affairs, to study the native languages, under the rules of 1868.

88th Foot.—Assistant Surgeon R. E. Heath, M. D., to Murree, from the 17th July to the 1st October, on medical certificate.

103rd Foot.—Captain and Local Major J. Denis-de-Vitre to Calcutta, from the 2nd August to the 1st September, on medical certificate, to appear before a medical board.

104th Foot.—Assistant Surgeon R. N. McPherson, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

10th Bengal Cavalry.—Surgeon G. V. Currie, to remain at Murree and visit Cashmere, from the 14th June to the 15th November, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868.

1st Native Infantry.—Captain G. W. Holdsworth, (late 3rd European Regiment,) to Roorkee and the hills north of Deyrah, from the 30th July to the 29th October, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868.

32nd Native Infantry.—Lieutenant T. Nicholls, (General List, Infantry,) to Nynee Tal, from the 15th May to the 1st October, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868.

39th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant F. M. M. Harris, (General List, Infantry) to Calcutta, from the 26th July, to the 9th October, on private affairs, to study the native languages, under the rules of 1868.

Surgeon B. Kendall, to Landour, from the 10th September to the 10th October, on urgent private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Medical Staff.—Staff Assistant Surgeon C. Smith, to the hills north of Deyrah, from the 23rd April to the 23rd July, on medical certificate.

THE INDIA MEDAL.

In pursuance of orders marginally noted, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the submission of Rolls for the India Medal for services on the North West Frontier, between 1849 and 1863, detailed in Appendix A of the second quoted order.

G. G. O. No. 812 of 1869.
H. G.'s G. O. No. 71 of 1869.

Officers, soldiers and others who are already in possession of the India Medal of 1854 for service in Burmah or Persia, will only receive the additional clasp or clasps to which they may be entitled under this order.

The rolls of the General Staff concerned will be furnished by Heads of Departments; those of Divisional and Brigade Staff, of Regiments and Batteries of Artillery, by Commanding Officers; and those of the Ordnance, Commissariat and Medical Departments, by their respective heads.

The rolls in all cases are to be signed by the Head of the Department or Commanding Officer under whom the claimant served.

CHOLERA REPORTS.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that in future *all* Cholera reports, whether telegraphic or post, are to be made direct to the Quartermaster General, and *not* to the Adjutant General as heretofore.

DRESS OF BRITISH OFFICERS OF N.I.

With the sanction of Government, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to lay down the following dress to be worn by British Officers serving with Native Infantry Regiments, at mess and on other authorised occasions:—

I. For regiments dressed in red—

Shell Jacket.—Scarlet cloth edged with white, with rounded collar and pointed cuffs, five inches in height, of regimental facing, and ten small regimental buttons down the front at equal distances, and two on each sleeve. Field Officers distinguished by crown and star, crown or star, in gold on collar.

Waistcoat.—Cloth of the same colour as the regimental facings, with roll collar, with four small regimental buttons. To be worn with the shell jacket.

NOTE.—A white linen waistcoat of the same pattern may be worn in the summer months at the discretion of Commanding Officers

II. For regiments dressed in green and drab—

Shell Jacket.—Rifle green (or drab) cloth, with black (or drab) studs to hook and eye up the front, edged all round with black (or drab) square cord, collar and cuffs to be of the colour of the regimental facings, sleeve ornament, knot of square cord seven inches deep.

Field Officers distinguished by a crown and star, crown or star, in black (or drab) silk embroidery on collar.

Waistcoat.—Cloth of the same colour as the regimental facings, with roll collar, with four small regimental buttons. To be worn with the shell jacket.

NOTE.—A white linen waistcoat of the same pattern may be worn in the summer months, at the discretion of Commanding Officers.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—26TH AUGUST.

London	Cotton	£1 12s. 0d. to £1 12 6 Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £0 17s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 2 12 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Aug	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	Decision	Stanhope	Liverpool, May 17.
	Mozuffer	Sandrais	Moulmein, June 30.
	Jorawur	Wingate	Calcutta, July 17.
	Tilly (s)	Kingcome	Cochin, August 20.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Athena	Hutchinson	Singapore.
	Onward	Hewitt	Moulmein.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Keerata Roodrin, Nacoda, to Cochin.
Ship Fez Rabanee, Profumo, to Cochin and Calcutta.
Ship Knighton, Riddell, to Penang.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Aug. 21 Ann .... Nacoda .... Muscat, July 23.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 21 Robin Hood .... — .... —
Wolverein .... — .... —

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Aug. 19 Andromeda .... Lundberg .... Melbourne.

DEPARTURE.

Aug. Surat (s) .... Greaves .... Galle.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 31st Aug., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows:—

Tuesday	Aug. 31	Saturday	Oct. 16
,,	Sept. 7	,,	,, 23
,,	,, 14	,,	,, 30
Saturday	,, 25	,,	Nov. 6
,,	Oct. 2	,,	,, 13
,,	,, 9	,,	,, 20

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 3rd Sept., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Friday	Sept. 3	Friday	Oct. 15
,,	,, 17	,,	,, 29
,,	Oct. 1	,,	Nov. 12

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following dates; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail:—

Friday	Sept. 3	Friday	Nov. 26
	Oct. 1	,,	Dec. 24
,,	,, 29		

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *via* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

In consequence of the alteration of the dates of departure of the French Mail Packets from Aden to Mauritius, the Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the above-named Packets to destination:—

7th September. | 6th November.
9th October. | 4th December.

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Date of Departure.	Mail closes	After packet.
OVERLAND MAIL	Aug. 31st.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
China Mail	Sept. 2nd.	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Ceylon	,,	,,	,,
Penang	,,	,,	,,
Singapore	,,	,,	,,
Hongkong	,,	,,	,,
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES	,,	,,	,,
Muscat	6th and 20th	Noon.	Noon.
Persian Gulf	,,	,,	,,
Bussorah	,,	,,	,,
Bagdad	,,	,,	,,
Malabar Coast and Calcutta	5th and 19th	...	...
Kurrachee	Every Mon.	...	..

MR. A. MENIST,

OCULIST OPTICIAN,

FROM AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA,

RESPECTFULLY announces his arrival in Bombay; and begs to introduce his Newly Invented Spectacles, which are peculiarly adapted to the Indian climate.

TESTIMONIALS.

FROM NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE WADIA, Esq.

I have much pleasure in testifying that Mr. A. Menist has supplied me with Spectacles which I have found to suit me much better than any I have hitherto been able to obtain.

Bombay, 31st July, 1869. N. M. WADIA.

FROM SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq.

A. MENIST, Esq., Optist,
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla.

DEAR SIR,—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony to the thousands you have already acquired from the best of judges of the profession which you represent for introducing Glasses upon an improved principle for the use of persons of impaired sight.

My good wife was suffering from this complaint, and the worst of it was she could not procure a single pair of Spectacles to suit her eyes. She tried many, but after the use of them for a few moments they were rejected, as they instead of remedying the evil made it the more worse. Fortunately for me I formed your acquaintance and introduced you to Mrs. Sorabjee. The pair of Spectacles you gave her have suited her so comfortably, that since she has commenced wearing them she has become so much enamoured with them that she scarcely desires to put them aside for a single moment. I, therefore, without the least hesitation would proclaim to the sufferers from defective sight, &c., &c., "to apply at once to Mr. Menist, Optician, Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, if they are inclined to have their sight improved."

Wishing you every success in your profession in this strange land,—Believe me to be, yours very faithfully,

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

Breach Candy Road, 22nd May, 1869.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

KINLOCH—August 25th, at Grant Road, of convulsions, from teething, Grace Isabella Stewart, younger daughter of Mr. W. Kinloch, Iron Merchant, aged 9 months and 10 days.

MORGAN—August 21st, at Dhoolia, (Khandeish,) from cholera, James Frank Morgan, head clerk Collector's Office, and only son of Richard Morgan, Esq., Pleader, Poona, after an illness of fourteen hours' duration, aged 21 years and 2 months, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and relations, who are requested to accept this intimation.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

CAMPBELL—August, 18th at Mysore, the wife of Capt. J. A. Campbell, Mysore Commission, of a son.

DEATH.

DAVID—August 18th, at Vepery, the Rev. Jacob Isaac David, Minister of St. Andrew's Native Church, in the 42nd year of his age.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

BULL—August 17th, at Lucknow, the wife of W. Bull, Esq., Resident Engineer, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, of a daughter.

CLARKE—August 18th, at Mussoorie, the wife of H. R. Clarke, Esq., C S., of a daughter, still-born.

QUENTON—August 18th, at Lucknow, the wife of J. W. Quinton, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

KERR—BAILEY—August 16th, at Dugshai, Captain William Frederick Kerr, "The Buffs," only son of the Rev. William Frederick Kerr, Rector of Marston Sicca, near Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire, to Katharine Theresa, eldest daughter of Captain J. J. Bailey, "The Buffs."

YOUNG—ELLIOTT—August 17th, at Dhurumsalla, Punjab, by the Rev. J. Barton, brother-in-law of the bride, assisted by the Rev. J. H. Hocking, Chaplain of Dhurumsalla, William Mackworth Young, M.A., Bengal Civil Service, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, third son of the late Sir George Young, Bart., of Formosa, Cookham, Berks, to Isabel Maria, third daughter of the Rev. C. Boileau Eliott, Rector of Tattingstone, Suffolk, F.R.S., and late B.C.S.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1869.

IN a well-known passage of the Whig "History of England" Macaulay ridicules the sentimental Conservatism which makes men always look back for the age of gold; but there is no prejudice so indestructible as that which leads men who are impatient of the imperfections and anomalies of modern life, and have not the courage or the philosophy to believe that in spite of incidental drawbacks the progress of our race is sure, to assign all the virtues that they fancy are wanting in the society that surrounds them to an order of things which has long since passed away. Such simplicity of faith is quite touching. The most cold-blooded reader feels that the efforts of the amiable young nobleman in *Coningsby* to make England "merrie England" once more by the resurrection of maypoles, of benign and patriarchal nobles, and of a contented and devoted peasantry do not deserve to be greeted only with inextinguishable laughter. The goodness of the motive at least merits some praise, and in like manner when the *Standard* heads a paragraph, relating how the Earl of Derby allowed a large body of working men to go to Knowsley Park for a picnic, with the remark "Conservatism at Liverpool"—meaning, of course, to insinuate a rebuke to the disorderly Radicals who have nearly destroyed that delightful social state in which happy workpeople were perpetually feasting and playing in the parks of chivalrous noblemen—still, though the words of the newspaper may seem to us but the echo of a forgotten creed, we should be unjust to Lord Derby if we did not own that whatever his political mistakes, he has ever been distinguished by generosity and kindness of heart towards his humbler fellow countrymen. The bad taste of such vulgar political partisanship as the *Standard's* only serves to remind us, that, if the feudal nobility had not taken much better care of themselves than of the people in bygone days, the land of England would not now be such a monopoly in the hands of a few great landlords that, but for the good nature of Lord Derby and his compeers, the English people would never have the chance of even seeing the richest and most favoured spots in the scenery of their own country. Nothing is more irritating to a traveller unacquainted with English customs than to find every pretty place at home padlocked and guarded against him by the owner of the manor, and to be unable to take so much as a walk along the cliffs overhanging the sea without encountering barred gates, prickly hedges, mad bulls, and other obstacles opposed to the gratification of the vagrant fancies of the populace. The Isle of Wight, for instance, is almost throughout its whole extent a perfect specimen of that pretty kind of scenery which may be called distinctively English; but the tourist in the island cannot walk a hundred yards without being compelled to feel that he is poaching on some one's preserve. Things are not quite so bad, perhaps, in other parts of the United Kingdom; but everywhere the mass of the people find their wholesome and legitimate pleasures restricted by the culpable carelessness with which public property has been for centuries alienated from the State for the benefit of private landowners.

These disabilities are felt more keenly by the people of England, now that education has enlarged their desires, and that railways have brought home to every man's door facilities of travel which to the preceding generation would have seemed far beyond the bounds of realization. Probably less attention than the subject deserves has hitherto been given to the great change which has taken place of late years (though it has not yet reached its fullest development) in, we will not say the character, but the pursuits, of Englishmen. Up to about fifteen years ago the English were not merely the most hard-working nation in the world, but they cared for nothing but work. Now, they may fairly be described as a pleasure-loving people. Any one who has been away from home for a number of years cannot fail to be struck, on his return to London, with the vast increase in the number of places of amusement, and particularly of theatres and music-halls, every one of which is crowded to the roof every night with audiences consisting for the most part of *habitués*. For, although London is now more than ever the capital of the whole country (the abbreviation of distances accomplished by the railways having killed all the old provincial capitals), it is a mistake to suppose that the larger and more frequent invasions of country cousins will alone suffice to account for the multiplication of places of diversion in the metropolis. It is a fact, whether we like it or not, that the love of excitement has now taken possession of the rising generation in London so strongly, as to leave in their minds no inclination for that home life of which their fathers were enamoured. Not only have young men and women become accustomed to eat and drink in public, in the "gilded saloons" provided for their use by enterprising speculators, instead of retiring to their virtuous but dreary and dismal homes to enjoy the weak tea and bread and butter dear to every respectable British household, but they have the audacity to like paying well, after the fashion of good society, in order to enjoy music, singing, dancing, and dramatic performances in their leisure hours. Indeed, the democratic spirit which is at work revolutionising modern society is not only a "levelling down" but a "levelling up" spirit. It is busy demolishing the old privileges and distinctions of rank on which the upper classes prided themselves, while at the same time it is infusing into the lower classes a strong liking for the ease and luxury which were, till lately, the exclusive property of the aristocracy. Symptoms of this latter change meet one at every step in England. The half holiday movement and the eagerness with which the Londoners seize every possible opportunity afforded by a volunteer review, a horse or boat race, or the arrival of some great personage, to organize a new national festival, are signs of the times that cannot be mistaken; and the returned Anglo-Indian soon learns, by rueful experience, of the short way money goes at home, how great a rise in prices has been caused by the general spread of luxury among the people. Our readers may blame or applaud the change according to their temperament and political leanings; but we cannot be blind to the fact that it has occurred, and that it is not likely to dispose Englishmen, when the "land question" becomes a subject of controversy in Parliament, to look with much favour on that monopoly which now often confines their new-born love of holiday making within very narrow limits.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL DOMVILLE, now commanding the Belgaum District, will probably have the Mhow Division during the absence of Major. General Adams.

UNDER the authority of the Government of India conveyed to the Bombay Government, the Political Resident at Aden has purchased a house for Rs. 20,000 for the accommodation of the Arab Chiefs who may wish to visit the town.

WE alluded yesterday to a party of foreigners who had arrived at Bombay by the Magdala en route to Persia in connection with some railway project. They are sent, we now learn, by the Turkish Government, and are to be employed on the survey for a railway in Mesopotamia.

THE liberal sum of Rs. 2,600 has been subscribed by certain Chiefs of Kattywar to the Aboo Relief fund. This is a most acceptable addition to the Fund, as the Rajpootana Chiefs being hard pressed by famine themselves could not be asked for any further assistance. The acknowledgments of the Government of India have been conveyed to the subscribers through the Bombay Government.

IN consideration of the increase which has taken place in the number of candidates for examination in the law and the entrance courses of the Calcutta University, and with a view to secure the services of qualified examiners, the Government of India has, in compliance with the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the University, sanctioned the grant of an enhanced rate of remuneration to the examiners in the courses above-mentioned.

THE Secretary of State, says the "Madras Times," does not consider it desirable to authorize the introduction of any uniform head-dress generally for regiments of Madras Native Infantry.

THE private named Gibson who was convicted of murder at Calcutta was sentenced inadvertently to transportation for life, instead of to penal servitude for life. The Judge (Mr. Phear) on the matter being mentioned to him has corrected the mistake.

THE Shah of Persia, says the "Pioneer," has notified his appointment of Synd Abdool Hussun Khan as Envoy to the Court of the Ameer Shere Ali. The latter has given orders to the Governor of Herat to receive the Persian Euvoy with all honour on his arrival at that city.

ONLY one case of cholera occurred in the 41st Regiment at Subathoo from the 13th to the 19th. This, however, proved fatal. The officer commanding and the military authorities have done everything possible to divert the attention of the men from their danger. Regimental games and sports were got up with the very best effect, and the general opinion in Subathoo now is that the disease has quitted the regiment. Everything was in readiness for a move out into camp, but happily that was not found necessary.—*Pioneer.*

Two divisional commands will be vacated at the beginning of next year, that of Mysore and the Centre Division. Major-General Haines' time we believe will be up in March, and Sir Rowland Smyth's in May. Sir Alfred Wilde, K.C.B., and C.S.I., Military Secretary to the Madras Government, is entitled to a divisional command, but will probably not get one till some time next year. Mysore and the Centre Division are held by Queen's officers.—*Bangalore Herald.*

THE "Englishman" records the sudden death of Mr. Joseph Agabeg on Friday night last. "He was one of the few remaining links of the chain which connected the old commercial men of Calcutta with the new. At one time one of the most leading and wealthy merchants of this city, he, in later years, had to suffer 'the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune,' but he bore them with an honest heart and was struggling on right manfully when death suddenly came upon him."

IF Australia supplies the Calcutta market with horses, Calcutta in return supplies Australia with the means of improving the breed. We lately saw two Arab stallions and one English mare which were shipped on board the brig Woolverine for Melbourne by Messrs. Hunter and Co. of this city (Calcutta). One Arab and the mare are the property of Mr. J. Hunter, well-known as a shipper to this market, and the other Arab was selected for another well-known Australian breeder.—*Englishman.*

IN a financial resolution of the Government of India, dated 23rd June last, it was ruled that when a medical officer in the Punjab, other than a civil surgeon, or officer in medical charge of the civil station, is summoned to give evidence in a criminal court, touching the result of a *post mortem* or other examination conducted by him in cases not falling within the ordinary discharge of his duties, he should receive a fee of 16 rupees in addition to the usual expenses payable to witnesses. This ruling has since been made generally applicable to the three presidencies.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 20TH AUGUST, NOON.

Total sales of Cotton	11,000 bales. (sic)
,, ,, ,, Surats	38,000 ,,
,, Import of Cotton	40,000 ,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	28,000 ,,
,, Stock of Cotton	230,000 ,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	59,250 ,,

Price of Fair Dhollera 10¼d.

LONDON, 23RD AUGUST, AFT.

The Syria from Southampton takes out £83,000 for Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

The Bombay mail of the 3rd inst. arrived at Suez on the 20th inst.

The Bombay mail of 27th July was delivered in London to-day.

BOKHARA.

THERE has been another battle or skirmish between the King of Bokhara and his turbulent son, Ameer Toorajan, in which the King had the advantage. The engagement took place at Charjoee. Sirdar Mahomed Ishak Khan was serving with the King's forces. All the fanatical and restless classes of Bokhara favour Toorajan and desire the proclamation of a religious war against the Russians. On the other hand, the agricultural population look on Toorajan and his supporters alike with disgust, and desire only the establishment of such a Government, whether of the Russians, or of the King under Russian influence, as may give them comparative peace and only moderate oppression —*Pioneer.*

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

A LATE trial for contempt of court has excited great interest in Sydney. The circumstances in this case differ so essentially from those of our late Calcutta trial that we can hardly draw a moral from it for the benefit of Sir Barnes Peacock. It is worthy of note, however, that a public meeting was ostentatiously convened to express sympathy with one of the accused who had been condemned, by a majority of the court who tried the case, to pay the "costs" of the proceedings. The meeting was presided over by the Hon. John Hay, and was addressed by several influential colonists, clergymen and others. Finally the culprit was presented with a purse of sovereigns and an address assuring him of the meeting's sympathy and approbation. —*Pioneer.*

THE CONTEMPLATED DURBAR AT AGRA.

IT is far from certain that the Viceroy will hold any Durbar at all next cold season. In any case, it will not be the unique spectacle it might have been if general agricultural prosperity had justified the assemblage of half the princes of the empire in all their eastern pomp, and of a large *corps d'armee* in all the perfection of its western armament and discipline. No native chiefs will be invited whose progress in state with their large trains of followers through the intervening country would be likely to increase the distress of the population. In the meanwhile all thought of preparation is postponed. The very question of Durbar or no Durbar will not be revived for decision until October, unless indeed a great and wonderful change for the better should occur in the prospects of the country. At present the suffering in Gwalior and Rajpootana is intense, and there is deep anxiety as to the fate of some of our own districts. Lord Mayo judges well that it would not be exactly the right compliment to pay the Queen's son to starve a few provinces in his honour.—*Pioneer.*

MR. MAINE'S VAGRANCY BILL.

THE chief alteration Mr. Maine's excellent bill for obviating European vagrancy has sustained refers to the deportation of vagrants, and here the bill is much weakened. The provisions compelling shipowners to receive vagrants on board are abandoned. It will be a pure matter of choice and bargain. Even with regard to the deported vagrants, a curious kind of compulsory contract is to be India's security, that those who leave the country for the country's good, will not return to it. Mr. Maine calls his method of pressure "a voluntary agreement to be enforced by criminal penalties." *When* a vagrant of European (or American or Australian) extraction has agreed in writing with the Government to be deported at the expense of the State, *then* if he refuses to go on board a particular ship at the time indicated, or if he returns to India without leave, he is to be subject to fine and imprisonment. This voluntary agreement under compulsion seems rather flabby in one point of view and hypocritical in another. Or, if there be no compulsion, and the vagrant declines, "to agree in writing," &c., what then?—*Pioneer.*

IMPORTING SALT FROM BOMBAY TO CALCUTTA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I have just read a notification (No. 3789C) in this morning's *Gazette*, warning commanders of vessels importing salt from Bombay. "That the responsibility lies with them of seeing that the full quantity of salt noted in the passes or manifests of their ships is duly received on board their ships in Bombay harbour." Now, I should very much like to know how masters of ships can tell the quantity that is supposed to be in each boat when she comes alongside? You would say, *weigh it*; and it seems very feasible: but as that is not the custom of the port (Bombay), it would not be done, as neither shippers nor shipowners would submit to the loss of time, detention of boats, &c., &c. There are many shipmasters in Calcutta now who would agree with me when I say that so long as Mr. L. Reid or any other Commissioner of Customs does not find it necessary to impose some check on his *own* subordinates, salt cargoes will turn out short in Calcutta. Of course, Mr. Editor, I cannot expect you to enter into an argument that you know nothing at all about; but I leave it to those who, like myself, have taken in many a cargo of salt in Bombay both during the S. W. and N. E. monsoon, to judge of the absurdity of the notification; at the same time I should be most happy (if called upon) to offer a suggestion that *might* eventually turn out to be beneficial to Government and the ship, although tendered by A CAPTAIN OF A SHIP.

LANDING CHARGES AND DELAYS.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

A DEPUTATION from the Trades Association waited upon His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on Saturday morning (August 21) by request, to consider the question of landing goods, which has been left with the local Governments by the Legislative Council. Some differences of opinion appear to exist between the views of the members of the Chamber of Commerce, and th Trades Association, and it was with a view to meeting the difficulty, if possible, that the deputation waited upon His Honour. It was urged by some members of the Trades Association that the expenses were needlessly and purposely enhanced, with a view to put money into the pockets of certain people; and that the real interests of trade were about the last to be consulted. The deputation represented to His Honour that the prevailing practice was one of great hardship, inasmuch as obligations under it were much the same as contracts void for want of mutuality. The trades were obliged to take delivery of goods under a practical penalty, while there was no obligation on the part of ships or agents to deliver goods within a period that would prevent an abuse of the powers and rules at present in force. For instance, a ship frequently detains goods as ballast until she has her next destination fixed, and cargo taken in, even though applications have been frequently made, and boats kept in attendance day after day, or week after week. The members contend that, if there is an obligation on their part to take delivery, there should be equal penalties against the ship for not giving it—a contention which seems reasonable, even if there be difficulties in carrying it out. It is said that of the goods coming to the port, not more than one-tenth part is consigned to the tradesmen of Calcutta. This may be perfectly correct; and yet not justify the imposition of penalties which are practically imposed by the present system. We cannot be said to be deeply concerned in this matter, so far as the business of this office is concerned. Yet we have to receive our monthly supplies of paper, and when the bales are landed in reasonable time by our own sircar, they cost a mere trifle. But they are sometimes detained, as we believe for the ship's convenience rather than from any other cause, and ultimately "landed at the owner's risk and expense" at the slightly enhanced charge of from *three to four hundred per cent.* If the general experience of the tradesmen of the city accords with this, there is no wonder that they complain of the charges, or the rules and practices which lead to them. Mr. Grey promised to give the subject a candid consideration, and we trust he may be able to reconcile the difficulties on some equitable basis.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ELPHINSTONE COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The directors of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company in their last report talk of being able to raise capital by reissuing the forfeited shares. Now, in case the offer of Government is rejected what will these shares realise? Very probably *nothing*!—Yours, &c., A. B.

THE UNION FINANCIAL CORPORATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg that you will permit me to inquire when the liquidator of the Union Financial Corporation intends laying before the shareholders his third annual report which was due last August.—Yours, &c.,

A SHAREHOLDER.

THE LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK, &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to inform Mr. Hawkins (whose letter appears in your to-day's issue), representative of the official liquidators of the "London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank, Limited," that I am not a, shareholder of this "Mediterranean concern," which I wish had been washed away by the sea whose noble name it undeservedly bears, but of the "London and Bombay Bank and General Insurance Co., Limited." And this very question will be decided in a few days by the High Court I believe.—Yours, &c.,

"A SHAREHOLDER" of the London and Bombay Bank and General Insurance Co., Limited.

Bombay, 25th August.

THE 'BUSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You would confer a great obligation on many if you would draw attention to the inconvenience caused to the public by the Omnibus Company persisting in halting their 'buses on the Mombadavie Cross Road. Surely there is ample space at the buggy-stand opposite the Bible Society's Depot. These huge vehicles may frequently be seen one on each side of the road, and it is not a very easy thing with a frisky and spirited horse to pass between with any degree of safety, especially with other carriages following immediately in your wake.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, 26th August. G. W. S.

THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As a policy-holder of some years standing in the Albert Life Assurance Company I wish to protest against the proposed amalgamation with another company. It is most desirable that the proceedings of the committee about to be formed in Bombay should be published in the daily papers for the information of residents in the mofussil. The company having stopped payment I cannot understand why premiums should continue to be paid. For my own part I do not intend to make any more payments. It would, however, be satisfactory to know the intentions of others in this respect.—Yours, &c.,

A POLICY-HOLDER.

Poona, 25th August.

IMPERIAL MEANNESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Would you kindly call the attention of the European public in general to a provision made by the Government of India to defray the expenses of a deceased pensioner's funeral in the event of his friends or relatives not being able to defray them?

The Government of India allows the munificent sum of seven rupees, which it considers quite sufficient to bury him respectably, he having been merely an old soldier, who probably had been present at only about from twelve to twenty general engagements during the mutiny.

"Now look at this picture and at *this.*"

A stranger from Greece, Hungary, Poland, or anywhere else, not having been a pensioner or a man who fought his country's battles when called, but who came to India as a harem-keeper, ice-cream seller, confectioner, or a cigar merchant on a small scale—should such a man, or a woman of the same class, as the case may be, die in the European General Hospital, the Government of India allows twenty-four rupees eight annas to defray the funeral expenses.

There is surely something radically wrong here; and to a certainty the Governor General and the Duke of Argyll know nothing about the insult offered to the remains of pensioners who were so unfortunate as to remain in this country or come to it after having been discharged in England.

Could the ghosts of Lord Clyde, Sir James Outram, Sir James Neile, or Sir Henry Havelock be permitted to return to India for a short time they would see how their words and wishes were carried out relative to the old soldiers that followed them from Allahabad to Lucknow and from Lucknow to Bareilly.

Sir Henry Havelock's address to his gallant little band, as he called his division, "your grateful country shall never forget your deeds of valour between Allahabad and Lucknow"—those remarkable words have been beautifully verified in the seven rupees funeral expenses to a pensioner deceased.—Sir, I am your most obedient and humble servant,

JAMES BROADLEY, Pensioner,

25th August. One of Havelock's Brigade.

A SUBJECT FOR DISCUSSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The fact of a deputation from Manchester having lately waited on the Duke of Argyll to impress on him the importance of doing something to attempt to improve the agricultural systems of India, together with the notice lately taken of the cultivation of sugar-cane, the tea and cinchona plants, has led me to sit down to write to you as follows.

Exactly four years ago Colonel A. Crawford addressed a letter to the officers of the Indian army, suggesting to them the great advantages of settling in Tasmania; within the last two months this Tasmanian scheme has again (by a paper very generally circulated) been placed before the Indian public. Now, cannot the agricultural systems of India be improved by the very class of people whom Colonel Crawford invites to Tasmania?

The *Delhi Gazette*, in an editorial on the 30th January 1866, suggests that there must be many industries which might be advantageously pursued in India either alone or by several in union. This is the very point—are there many or any industries that might be pursued by the class of people Colonel Crawford addresses? or suited for any class of Europeans in India?

As Colonel Crawford replies to the *Delhi*, so I say "if the *Delhi* or any gentlemen can indicate some plan for the future fraught with reasonable prospects of success," &c., &c., then I should greatly "rejoice thereat."

Now the best way to find out (as it appears to me) is, that this demand for information on this point be widely circulated by all the Indian newspapers; that all able to give information should respond to the call; and that you and your brother editors be good enough to open your columns to all who are able to give information and to write sensibly on the subject. By this means a great mass of very valuable information may be made public. No one can deny that the subject is one of great importance and of general interest.

The only two *main* points to which *particular* notice should be directed are, first, *where* are the localities suited to Europeans, as to their requirements, and as to climate? Collectors and other Government district officials can point out the several localities and state their extent, &c., &c. Medical men can tell us what is requisite as to climate. The second main point is, for those able to do so, to inform us as to what industries can be profitably carried on out here, and which may at the same time be fit for Europeans to engage in.

The most prominent appear to be agriculture generally, with its specialities, such as tea, coffee, cinchona, market gardens, &c., &c.; breeding of cattle, dairies, pigs, sheep, poultry, &c., &c.; amongst ordinary industries, that are carried on in every country of the world, to a great extent, but which appear to be entirely neglected in India, are *paper mills* for ordinary printing and other stationery purposes, as well as its more recent uses in the "Papier Mache" line, as boots! petticoats! valances! pipes! houses! boats! &c., &c. *Soap and perfumes* in all their varied and exquisite kinds. Candles of all sorts, preserves, sauces, wines, spirits, blacking! chemical works—collection and sale of drugs, felt (numbda) works, glass works, cutlery, beer, the extraction of oils, porcelain and earthenware, sugar factories, cigar and cheroot making works.

Can none of these be profitably carried on in healthy localities by Europeans, either as small concerns, by individuals, or on a larger scale by several joining together and thus forming a "Castra" or "happy Hindoo family" concern, as a writer has ironically dubbed Colonel Crawford's scheme. If such can be done, it is obvious the gain to this country and to its Government would be very great in many ways. The localities, to be suitable, should be near to European society, near to a church, and a doctor. A large and a good market should also be near, or very good and easy mode of transit to one further off; good water—plenty of it,—and a range of the thermometer from 30 deg. to not more than 80 deg. in the shade throughout the year.

Of course to render the opening out of this subject of any *practical* use *facts* and *figures* will be needed.

Should you favour me by publishing this, as I hope you may, I will then try to obtain a few reliable *facts* myself, and hope this letter may elicit much information of a really practical kind from able men.—Yours, &c., FRITZ.

BOMBAY.

MR. HENRY PRESCOTT, inspector of police, has been appointed an additional member of the Tanna municipality.

MADHOWRAO WAMON has been appointed municipal commissioner for the town of Indapoor, in the room of Vittal Abajee Pundhuree, deceased.

MR. A. D. GRANT has been appointed a member of the Harbour and Pilotage Board in the place of Mr. T. H. Moore, who has resigned.

HIGH COURT HOLIDAY.—On Monday first the High Court will be closed on account of the Hindoo holiday of *Gokal Ahstami.*

MR. ADERJEE JEEVANJEE, late Income-tax Collector at Ahmedabad, has been appointed Hoozoor Deputy Collector of Colaba.

ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.—Mr. Connon yesterday fined one Jaffer Hoossein in the sum of Rs. 100, for assaulting a police peon while in the execution of his duty at Nagpada.

MR. C. PEILE has been appointed Registrar of the Diocese of Bombay in the room of Mr. Bickersteth, who has resigned. Mr. R. V. Hearn is to continue to act till Mr. Peile's return to India.

SUNUD TO A PLEADER.—The Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court have granted Mr. Fukirapa Lingapa Hebal a sunud, authorising him to practise as a pleader in the courts of the Belgaum district.

SURGEON W. NIVEN, M.D., Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, having returned to duty on the 15th instant, the remaining portion of the leave granted to that officer in notification dated 14th ultimo has been cancelled.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.—This case will be resumed this morning and proceeded with on Saturday; but the hearing will be stopped at tiffin time on the latter day and the case will not be called again till Thursday next.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water at the tower of Vehar Lake at the close of last week was 53 feet 1 in.; on the corresponding date last year it was 57 feet 6 inches. The rain-fall up to date was 52 inches 6-10ths; last year up to the corresponding date it was 63 inches 3-10ths.

AJANTA.—A letter from Ajanta, dated the 21st August, says—"There has been rain sufficient here for the crops which look splendid, but all the *baories* are empty and, strange to say, very many of the jungle trees not yet in foliage, and a great number of them having budded, have all dried up."

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION in connection with the Bombay University will be held in the Town Hall, Bombay, commencing on Monday, the 15th November next. We observe from the form of application that the applicant is required to give his birthday according to both Christian and native chronology.

COLONEL W. KIRBY, the Adjutant General of the Army, Colonel Sherbrook Gell, Quarter Master General of the Army, and Colonel Schneider, the Judge Advocate General of the Army, left yesterday (Wednesday) for Bombay to await the arrival of Lieutenant General the Hon'ble Sir A. A. Spencer who is now hourly expected by the incoming English mail.—*Poona Observer.*

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday on the body of Suddoo Gopall, a press-man. Deceased, it appeared, had been suffering from fever for the last fortnight. On Wednesday night he and his wife went to bed as usual, but about midnight he cried out, and on being questioned, confessed having taken a quantity of arsenic. The jury found that he had committed suicide by taking a poisonous dose of arsenic.

MR. MOROBA CANOBA.—Yesterday, after the Hon'ble Messrs. Justices Warden and Lloyd took their seat on the Appellate Side of the High Court, Rao Bahadoor Moroba Canoba, ex-judge of the Small Cause Court, made an application to their Lordships to be admitted as a vakeel of the court. The judges were well aware of Mr. Moroba's qualifications as a judicial officer of great experience, and granted the application.

THE OFFICE OF PLEADER.—The Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court have, in supersession of all former orders on the subject, laid down the rules which are published in yesterday's Official *Gazette*, for the examination of candidates for the office of pleader in the district and subordinate courts. Any candidate who shall pass this examination will be held duly qualified within the meaning of section 48 of Regulation II. of 1827.

THE CURRENCY.—The following shows the amount of each kind of currency note of the Bombay Circle in circulation on the 22nd August, as compared with the amount in circulation on the 15th August:—

		22nd Aug.		15th Aug.
Rs. 10 Note	Rs.	28,58,190	Rs.	28,61,830
Rs. 20 ,,	Rs.	17,44,940	Rs.	17,41,580
Rs. 50 ,,	Rs.	25,51,200	Rs.	25,74,900
Rs. 100 ,,	Rs.	52,59,900	Rs.	53,68,200
Rs. 500 ,,	Rs.	17,88,500	Rs.	18,23,500
Rs. 1,000 ,,	Rs.	3,11,74,000	Rs.	3,13,79,000
Total	Rs.	4,53,76,730	Rs.	4,57,39,010

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—At the Small Cause Court yesterday, before the First Judge, four cases were called on for hearing in which the Albert Insurance Company were the plaintiffs, and Shapoorjee Moola Muncherjee, Madhowjee Dewjee, Soonderjee Govindjee, and Rustomjee Pestonjee broker, were defendants. The suits were to recover Rs. 834 from each of the parties, being the amount of instalments with interest in respect of second call of Rs. 700 per share. The parties not being present in court, the court struck off the cases.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.M.—The candidates for the first examination for the degree of L.M. are to meet in the Town Hall, Bombay, on Monday, the 13th September, at 9½ A.M. The following gentlemen will conduct the Examination:—J. H. Sylvester, F.G.S., A.K.C. and W. P. Patridge, Esq., in anatomy, descriptive and practical. F. S. Stedman, Esq., and W. Gray, M.B., in physiology, histology and comparative anatomy. I. B. Lyon, Esq., and D. S. Kemp, Esq., in chemistry. Narayan Daji, G.G.M.C., and H. T. Dann, B.A., in botany, materia medica, and pharmacy.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 24th August, was 322, being a decrease of 7 as compared with the preceding week, 84 more than the total of the week ending 25th August 1868, and 23 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 47 births were reported.

The following table shows the principal causes of death in the different districts of the city:—

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	Other diseases.	Accident & Violence.	Unknown Causes.	Total exclusive of Still-born.	Total of reported births in the week exclusive of Still-born.
Colaba	19,161	...	...	...	3	5	...	...	8	3
Fort, Southern	2,465	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	39,238	1	...	...	5	7	...	...	13	3
Esplanade	7,869	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	4	...
Market	75,402	...	...	1	...	11	1	...	13	5
Mandwee	41,152	...	...	...	2	13	...	...	15	...
Chuckla	41,442	...	...	...	5	17	...	...	22	...
Oomberkharee	63,020	2	1	...	12	15	...	...	30	8
Dongree	60,259	...	2	...	6	5	...	...	13	9
Dhobeetalao	71,795	...	...	...	5	14	...	...	19	2
Phunuswaree	22,529	...	...	...	2	8	...	...	10	1
Bhooleshwur	50,282	...	...	...	7	8	...	...	15	...
Kharatalao	23,454	...	...	...	4	9	...	...	13	2
Koombarwara	23,085	1	...	...	4	12	...	...	17	7
Khetwaree	29,177	...	...	...	4	9	...	...	13	...
Girgaum	21,505	...	...	...	3	8	1	...	12	...
Chaopatee	6,181	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	...
Walkeshwur	10,094	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1
Mahaluxmee	9,114	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...
Mazagon	21,784	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	5	1
Tarwaree	9,462	1	...	...	4	2	...	...	7	2
Kamatheepoora	81,675	2	1	1	22	31	...	...	57	...
Parel	7,002	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	5	1
Seoree	5,012	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	2
Seo	12,078	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Mahim	19,459	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	6	...
Worlee	10,211	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	6	...
Harbour	32,582	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	...
Bombay	816,562	10	6	2	97	204	3	...	322	47
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years.	29	5	1	155	149	6	...	345	...	

The following statement shows the number of death in the different races or castes:—

Race or Caste.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	Other diseases.	Accidents and Violence.	Total, ex. of Still-born.	Total Reported Births exclusive of Still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c	...	...	...	4	4	...	8	...
Brahmin	...	...	...	2	14	1	17	...
Lingaet	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Bhatia	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...
Hindoo of other Caste	7	3	2	44	105	2	163	24
Hindoo out-caste	1	2	...	5	12	...	20	1
Mussulman	...	1	...	37	41	...	79	8
Parsee	...	...	...	4	7	...	11	7
Jew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Native-Christian	2	...	...	...	8	...	10	2
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
European	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	2
Negro-African	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	10	6	2	97	204	3	322	47
Corresponding week 1868	3	8	1	64	156	9	238	76

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REPORT OF RAIN-FALL. IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 9 A.M. MONDAY, 9TH AUGUST, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 9 A.M. MONDAY 9TH AUGUST

	The week.	Total.
Observatory, Colaba	·60	51·09
Town Hall, (Fort)	1·71	1·71
European General Hospital, Fort George	1·19	72·64
Esplanade, H. 21st Regt. N. I	·90	51·76
Byculla, J. J. H.	·90	59·64
Alibaug	·56	38·59
Tanna, C. H.	2·72	58·43
Panwell	3·40	51·09
Mahim	·10	49·53
Kurjut	1·08	43·32
Bassein	1·16	48·21
Cullian	1·00	47·00
Karanja	·98	57·78
Matheran	10·30	211·58
Rutnagherry, C. H.	5·78	45·05
Dapoolee, D.	5·47	53·44
Vingorla, C. H.	12·42	66·04
Sawunt Waree, C. H.	8·95	72·20
Karwar	6·34	74·91
Coompta	3·93½	73·12½
Surat, C. H.	·12	20·34
Bulsar	·14	31·10
Town of Broach	1·34	12·04
Baroda, Residency H.	·11	11·48
Dhoolia C. H.	·60	5·63
Amednuggur, C. H.	3·14	15·04
Kurjut	5·70	12.20
Nassick	·66	12·45
Egutpoora	1·63	55·23
Poona, Sassoon H.	·77	16·14
Sholapoor, C. H	3·36	13·72
Sattara, C. H	1·20	24·27
Malcolm Pett, Mahableshwur	2·55	93·27
Panchgunny	·60	36·78
Kolapoor, C. H	·21	13·19
Kulladghee, C. H	4·58	13·14
Belgaum, C. H.	2·84	32·03
Dharwar, C. H	·26	17·15

In the report from the Colaba Observatory, the day is from midnight to midnight.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.

MR. DUNLOP, OF THE WATER POLICE, DROWNED.

YESTERDAY afternoon, Dr. Lumsdaine, Coroner for the city of Bombay, held an inquest at the police hulk, concerning the death of Mr. William Glasgow Dunlop, Deputy Commissioner of Water Police. Mr. Dunlop was subject to fits, and it is supposed he had been seized with a fit while sitting in one of the stern windows from which he fell into the water. Mr. Dunlop was well known in Bombay, and joined the water police so far back as in the year 1848. At the inquest the following evidence was given:—

Mr. Shaik H. Cassim said—I am apothecary H. M. Dockyard. The deceased was Deputy Commissioner of Water Police. For the last four years I have at different times attended him professionally. The last occasion was about a fortnight ago, when he was suffering from fever. This was the last time I saw him alive. He was an elderly man of some thirty years' service. He was to my knowledge subject to fits of an epileptic character, and I saw him during one of these about four months ago. In the attack under which I saw him he was both insensible and helpless, and it came on suddenly. He recovered consciousness in about five minutes.

Mr. John Cullen said—I am sergeant of the water police and live on board the police hulk. About 6 o'clock this morning I was down in the cabin when I heard the alarm raised that Mr. Dunlop, the deceased, had fallen overboard. I at once ran on deck and put off in the cutter. I came up with the body about thirty yards astern. The head and feet were both hanging down helplessly. I got the body into the cutter. Life was very nearly extinct. I got him on board and tried to restore animation, but without success. He can hardly be said to have been alive when he was brought over the gangway. I have known the deceased for some fifteen months. About four months ago he was sitting on the poop, and, on rising up to go down below, he fell down suddenly in a fit. I carried him down to the cabin, and he was then unconscious for about five minutes. He was a man of very regular habits.

Shaik Enoos said—I am employed in the water police and live on board the hulk. This morning, about 6 o'clock, I was on duty in one of the boats on the port quarter, when all at once I heard a splash, and, wondering what it was, I saw the body of the deceased come to the surface a short distance astern. I at once gave the alarm.

Joakim de Souza deposed—I am a butler and was in the employ of the deceased for the last year and half. This morning, as usual, I took a cup of tea into the cabin, and the deceased drank it. Some little time afterwards I took in another cup and put it on the table. The deceased then seemed to be asleep. I never saw him again until I saw his body when it was recovered. I have on one occasion seen the deceased in a fit unconscious and helpless. When I took in the cup of tea, the deceased was in the stern cabin. In this cabin there are four stern windows and of these three were closed, the fourth being open. At each window there is a seat, and the deceased used frequently to sit at one or the other of them.

Verdict.—The deceased met his death by drowning. There is no evidence to show how he fell into the water; but from the evidence heard, there is reason to believe the deceased must have had a sudden fit and, in this state, fallen through the window.

Mr. Dunlop's body was brought on shore at a quarter past four o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was buried in the Colaba Cemetery.

THE CHARGE AGAINST THREE BHATTIAS FOR AN ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

YESTERDAY at the Girgaum Police Court, Damjee Dewraz, Madhowjee Morardas, and Ibjee Jumnadas, were again charged before Mr. R. H. Showell, with an attempt to the murder of Vulloo Hemraz.

Mr. McCulloch, instructed by Mr. Hurrell, conducted the prosecution; Mr. Khunderao for the first defendant; and Dr. Barton, instructed by Dr. Dallas, for the second.

The other day warrants were issued against two other persons who had been with the prisoners, but they have not yet been arrested. The prosecutor said that he would go on against the three prisoners, and the others when arrested would be prosecuted.

Prosecutor was recalled and said he had on his person at the time ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,380, of which he was robbed. He was cross-examined at length and said among other things—I had a conversation with Dama, Madhow, and Bharmull about the suit against Muddon, at my house before the nautch took place. I said I would settle the suit if they paid me my money. At that time Dama and Madhow said they would pay me off if I did not consent to do what they would propose. In consequence of this, I complained to Acbar Alli, Abdool Alli, Dhackoo sepoy, and Inspector Wainwright, and asked them to protect me against Dama and Madhow. I was in fear of receiving harm from the prisoners. They told me at the nautch that the threat held out to me was all nonsense, and therefore my fear was dispelled and I took sustenance from them. They said they would try to settle the case with me. I have not been poisoned before or been into a well.

Shewjee Anundjee said—I am a seller of milk and live at Withulwaddy. I keep my cattle at Candawady. I know the three prisoners. They are named Dama, Madhowjee, and Ibjee. I know the prosecutor. I remember the 18th of this month. I passed by a bungalow in Candawady about half past 8 or a quarter to 9 o'clock P. M. I saw a four-wheeled carriage standing outside. I saw Madhow, Morardas, Ibjee, and Dooloo Ibjee, and Madhow laid hold of a man by his two hands. They were taking him along. I do not know from where the man was brought. They were putting him into the carriage. The prosecutor is the man they were putting in the gharry. The prosecutor's turban was in Dooloo's hand. Prosecutor was bareheaded. I asked Dooloo what was the matter with prosecutor. He replied that prosecutor had drunk "bhang." I saw the prosecutor being put into the shigram and left the shigram then.

The case was again adjourned for further enquiry.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 26th, 11 A.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople; and the Persian line interrupted beyond Ispahan. Latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey, 23rd August, via Russia, 16th August.

WEATHER REPORTS.

TUTICORIN, 26th, 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind strong westerly, thermometer 89, barometer 29·96.

MANGALORE, 26th, 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west by south, thermometer 82·50, rainfall 98 cents.

CANNANORE, 26th, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 78, barometer 29·900.

VINGORLA, 26th, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west strong, thermometer 80, rainfall 4 inches 80 cents.

CARWAR, 26th, 9 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind light west south-westerly, thermometer 80, barometer 29·90, rainfall 50 cents.

THE CHARGES AGAINST TWO BHATTIA MERCHANTS.

ON Wednesday, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. Connon, Chief Magistrate, resumed the investigation with regard to the information laid by Hurry Curson, formerly in the service of Goculdas Tejpal, deceased, charging Mr. Dwarkadas Vussonjee, with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding; and Mr. Lukhmidass Khimjee with abetment thereof; and both of them with conspiracy to defraud the Commercial Bank Corporation, and with fraudulent transfer of property to prevent the same from being seized.

Messrs. McCulloch and Green (instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile) appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Scoble (instructed by Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop) for the first defendant; and Mr. Rimington for the second defendant.

The Magistrate said that as there was a strong bar to-day he had no hesitation in saying, and he thought it would not be disputed by any one present, that he had exercised the most extreme authority he could under the authority given him by the police, number thirteen of 1856, in ordering certain documents to be produced, and he thought Mr. Rimington had acted with great forbearance in allowing copies to be made. But there was no authority that he knew for calling on an accused person to bring up books which might affect himself, and he would not by any act of his, unless he was better informed than at present, or had some authorities on the point submitted to him, order the books up again.

Mr. McCulloch remarked that in that case the plaintiff would have to lead secondary evidence.

The Magistrate replied that Mr. McCulloch could do as he liked, but he would not order these books up again, and he had not done so at first without the consent of parties, as he understood. Mr. McCulloch might refer to civil procedure, but that was very different from making a man bring books that might convict him on a criminal charge.

Mr. McCulloch—Your Worship has a perfect right to require that these books be kept.

The Magistrate—Well, I won't do so.

Mr. McCulloch submitted that His Worship had not only power, but would be bound to order the production of the books in a case of forgery, and in the present case the informant alleged that there had been a false entry for the purpose of defrauding the Commercial Bank, and had given sufficient evidence to entitle him to ask His Worship to have the books impounded for the purpose of an enquiry—an enquiry which the informant asked, subject, of course, to all those penalties that overhang any man's head who made a false entry.

The Magistrate—Well, the books are gone now.

Mr. McCulloch—And I ask your Worship to retain them.

The Magistrate—If you show me any authority to do such a thing as that, I may. I am but a creature of statute, and if you show me any statutory authority I have, I will make the order.

Mr. McCulloch submitted that the books were the *corpus delicti* in the present case. The books were not only evidence of the offence, but they were the same as stolen property in a case of theft, and he asked His Worship to order, if necessary, that the plaintiff should see these books. He understood that they had been in court, and probably they were so at the present moment.

The Magistrate replied that if the books were in court they were not under his authority. He had power to summon any person within his jurisdiction as a witness, and to require him to bring with him any documents he might have; but to ask an accused man to bring evidence on which the plaintiff was to convict him was quite contrary to all English law and practice.

Mr. McCulloch said he understood the books had been brought here properly under a summons, and that they had again been taken away.

The Magistrate remarked that Saturday had been a holiday, and he had given Mr. Cleveland, with some hesitation, an immediate summons against these people and ordering them to bring these books, but he did not require that they should be deposited with him.

Mr. McCulloch held that the moment the books had been marked, as he believed was done in this case, the court had power to retain them as evidence, even though they were books tending to convict the defendant. He could state that from his own experience in a case of the underwriters of a ship which was burned and in which he had had the honour to appear as humble junior. He had therefore to ask His Worship to put him in possession of the exhibits that had been marked in this case. If they had been taken away, no doubt it had been with consent, and they should now be returned.

The Magistrate—It was represented to me that it would be inconvenient for them to be left here.

Mr. McCulloch—No doubt that is often done, and in the case before your Worship the other day I asked for books that were required in a bank. I am instructed that in this case Mr. Rimington undertook to bring the books back again.

Mr. Rimington—I beg your pardon, but you are misinformed in that.

Mr. McCulloch—Well, I ask the exhibits. I shall require them for the purpose of my address to the court.

Mr. Rimington—But I hope we are to have no address from you. (A laugh.) That has already been done by Mr. Cleveland.

Mr. McCulloch—Of course I will have to address the court. In my practice it is usual to point out the grounds on which the plaintiff asks that the prisoner should be committed.

Mr. Rimington—Well, I decline to produce the books.

Mr. McCulloch said that if Mr. Rimington declined to produce the books he would require the officer of court to do so. If documents were once produced in court—he cared not how, by theft, by fraud, or by a third party, no matter how if they were once produced—all parties had an absolute right to the production of these documents for all purposes.

The Magistrate said he understood when he issued the summons that these books were in the possession of a third party, and if he had known that they were in the possession of the persons who were charged, he should not have issued the summons. He understood now that they had been produced under some pressure from him.

Mr. McCulloch—However the documents did come into court, I never heard of documents being burked after they were produced.

The Magistrate—But it is good law, is it not, that when you make a mistake you ought to reverse it as soon as possible, and now that I learn that these documents were in the possession of the defendants, I shall not place any pressure on them.

Mr. McCulloch said he could not go on with the case unless he had the documents, and he should certainly ask for an adjournment.

The Magistrate replied that he was acting on his judgment clearly in the matter of law, and he should be glad, if he were wrong, that Mr. McCulloch should get him put right. He did not know, but there was a good deal to be said on that side. However, the documents were now as a matter of fact in the possession of the defendants, and he did not feel himself qualified to order them to produce them if that might render them liable. He thought if the case of the defendants was as good as alleged, it would not be wise in them to refuse access.

Mr. Rimington said that after what had dropped from His Worship he should produce the books. He took His Worship's remarks as a suggestion, and acted upon them, but did not produce the books because he was bound to do so, and he had to remark that he thought they had been got here in an improper manner and that His Worship had at first been misinformed.

Informant was then called and cross-examined by Mr. Scoble. He had, he deposed, been in the service of the executors of Goculdas Tejpal, and was dismissed when he was arrested.

Q. When were you arrested?—A. My house was searched.

Mr. Scoble—I will ask the court to fine you, unless you give more direct answers. What was the charge against you, sir, on which you were arrested? No nonsense now.

Witness—There was no charge except what I answered to your question before.

The Magistrate here remarked that no one was trying to make witness convict himself, and he must tell what the charge was, or he certainly would impose a fine.

Witness—I was charged with stealing the property of the late Goculdass Tejpal. The charge was withdrawn. I do not remember of any letter of the widow of Goculdas Tejpal being read in court saying she sold the things to me. I have been without employment since the charge was dismissed. I sit in the shop of Goculdas Tejpal by order of the widow.

Q. Have you an agreement as to wages?—A. No one would sit without wages. I will receive Rs. 50 a month.

Q. Well, what did you mean by saying you are out of employment?—A. When did I say so?

Mr. Scoble—Now, don't give foolish answers. That was the answer you gave.

Witness—I sit in the shop of Goculdas Tejpal.

Q. Well, if you sit there, why did you tell me just now you have been without employment since your arrest? Are you not a rich man?—A. I have plenty to get fat with. (Laughter.)

Q. How much do you think you are worth altogether?—A. I am not so inquisitive as to calculate how much I am worth. (Laughter.)

Q. Are you worth Rs. 500?—A. I have lately received Rs. 5,000 from the estate of Goculdas Tejpal. I received the money before I was dismissed.

Q. Where did you put that money?—A. Do you think I know where it is?

Mr. Scoble—Oh, yes; there's no Hindoo but knows where he put his money.—A. I do not remember where I have deposited the Rs. 5,000. The widow has not got it.

Q. Have you got the Commercial Bank to institute these proceedings?—A. No.

Q. Is the Commercial Bank to pay the expenses of the suit?—A. The vakeel knows about that. (Laughter.)

Q. Are you to pay Mr. Cleveland's expenses for coming here himself and bringing two learned counsel?—A. That question must be asked of the vakeel.

Mr. Scoble—But I ask you, sir.

Witness—*He* knows all about it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Scoble—You know all about it too, and I ask you.

Witness—*He* will tell you.

Mr. Scoble—I insist on you telling me.

Witness—I have not paid him anything yet; he knows how to get it. (Laughter.)

Q. Is he to get it from Shamavahoo, or you?—A. I don't know that; the vakeel knows about it.

Q. But you are not to pay him?—A. No.

Q. If you are not to pay him, who is?—A. The vakeel knows. (Laughter.)

Mr. Scoble—But *you* must know, sir.

Witness—What do I know about it? The vakeel will get it from the person he thinks right.

Mr. Scoble—But you must know.

Witness—If the vakeel thinks I must pay, I will not deny it. I have not paid any advance.

Mr. Scoble—Did he never ask for an advance, and tell you these proceedings were likely to be costly, and that he wanted money to go on?

Witness—He did not speak about that. I don't know if he has got an advance from the widow. He first sent for me in this case, and I went to him.

Mr. Scoble—What did Mr. Cleveland say to you on that visit?

The Magistrate—That is sacred, is it not, between attorney and client?

Mr. Scoble—It is the privilege of the client, and not the attorney. If he likes to answer it, he may.

The Magistrate—I think I might tell him that.

Mr. McCulloch—We don't object to it.

Mr. Scoble—He has two counsel and an attorney, sir.

The Magistrate—And you think I ought to hold my tongue?

Mr. Scoble—I think so, sir, in a matter like this.

Mr. McCulloch (to the interpreter)—Tell the witness he need not answer those questions about what happened between himself and Mr. Cleveland, unless he pleases.

Witness replied that he had told Mr. Cleveland of an entry in Khetsey Khimjee's name. He did not know whether Mr. Cleveland was Shamavahoo's vakeel.

Mr. Scoble—Now come, come; have you not seen Mr. Cleveland going on business to Goculdas Tejpal's shop.—A. Yes I have.

Mr. Scoble—I suppose you did not think Mr. Cleveland went there for the pleasure of conversing with Shamavahoo, did you?

Witness—I did not know, I never heard their convesation. I know that he examined the books. At that time I never told Mr. Cleveland about this. I do not know that the widow told him. Veerjee Ruggonath told him. I did not see the widow with them. I can't say within a month or three weeks, or two weeks or one week, but after Mr. Cleveland's inspection of the books he sent for me. He did not send for me. I went of my own account.

Q. Why did you go to Mr. Cleveland?—A. Defendants took away my character.

Q. And you went to Mr. Cleveland out of revenge?—A. No, I did not wish to take away any character.

Mr. McCulloch—He wished to expose real character, not to take away any. (A laugh.)

Mr. Scoble—Was it in the interests of the Commercial Bank you went?—A. I only wished to give information in this matter. I went entirely of my own accord. I did not give information of this alleged fraud to the Commercial Bank.

Q. Did you go to Mr. Cleveland, considering him the fittest instruement of public justice?—A. Not that I know of. I went to him because I had made the affidavit in his office.

Q. You knew Shamâvahoo had quarrelled with her co-executors?—A. Yes. I did not know there was a deal of animosity entertained between her and the others.

Q. And you sided with her, and did whatever she required of you?—A. Whatever she wants I bring; but I don't do what she requires in charges in the police office.

Q. The executors charged you in concert with her with receiving property?—A. Whatever they had to do, they did.

Mr. Scoble—Don't talk nonsense. Did not these two charge you with Shamavahoo with having received property belonging to the Goculdas Tejpal estate, and disposed of it?—A. Not that I know of.

Mr. Scoble—I am not talking of a charge before a magistrate, but of a general charge they made that you had disposed of the property.

Witness—If there is any property, they should endeavour to find it out.

Mr. Scoble repeated his question, but in vain; and then remarked that really he should ask the magistrate to fine the witness if he did not answer the questions.

Witness—I will give answers to what has taken place. I was not charged a year ago with assisting the widow or removing the property of the estate. I was not reprimanded at that time. I was charged at the shop of Jewraz Balloo with taking away gold ornaments and silver pots. I restored the gold ornaments to the defendants.

Mr. Scoble—Did not you tell the executors after these proceedings that they had done quite right in bringing you into the police court, for otherwise the house would have been burned down by the old woman?—A. I don't remember.

Mr. McCulloch here remarked that he believed the word the interpreter translated as "remember" might mean "knowledge." The expression was that he had no *khubar*, which might mean that he had no knowledge.

Mr. Scoble—My learned friend may be a most accomplished Orientalist—(laughter)—but that is the translation.

The Magistrate—What knowledge have you on the point, Mr. McCulloch?

Mr. McCulloch—Oh, I am only instructed. I don't speak of my own knowledge; but the interpreter is speaking in a foreign language, and may not see the difference.

The Magistrate—When a man is asked if he did a particular thing, and says he has no knowledge of it, what do you infer?

Mr. McCulloch—That means he did not do so.

The Interpreter, in reply to the court, said that the word used had been *yad* and—

The Magistrate remarked that Mr. Nana Morojee, who was beside him, and must be considered a skilled witness, said the translation was quite correct.

Mr. Scoble—Well, that was the word used, and I suppose my learned friend won't dispute it. (A laugh.)

Mr. McCulloch—I am told that word was not used.

Witness was here referred to the affidavit which he had made on 4th August 1868, in a case by the Commercial Bank Corporation against Morlidhur Dhurumsey to recover Rs. 7,500 for calls on seventy-five shares at Rs. 100 per share, the third paragraph of which stated that Rs. 8,480, being the balance of the amount of the said legacy, were paid to Morlidhur from the testator's estate on the 29th June 1868. The affidavit he deposed was got up in Mr. Cleveland's office. It was read over to me there. I did not then say it was false. I went to the High Court and had it interpreted. I knew that the money was returned to me when I swore that it had been paid away. It was true *then*, but is false *now*. (Laughter.) I swore to that false affidavit to fill my belly.

Mr. Scoble—And I suppose you are swearing now for your belly's sake?—A. I am not so much concerned now.

Mr. Scoble—I should say you are rather more concerned now. Have you anything to fill your belly now? Is that what you mean?—A. God will fill my belly.

Mr. Scoble—Don't refer to God, sir.

Witness—No man could fill my belly, except God.

Mr. McCulloch—He thinks that a peculiar function of the Deity.

Witness on further examination said—I did not object to make the affidavit. Why should I, a poor man, do so? The money was paid to Morlidhur by the hand of Ramdas. First it was given, then taken back. Gopinath was present when the money was paid. He knows nothing of the repayment. Both defendants ordered me to reöpen the account under the name of Khetsee Khimjee. The widow Shamavahoo did not order me to do this.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rimington—The money was paid to Moorlidhur in the shop of Goculdas Tejpal. When taken back it was kept in the treasury there. It was the custom to keep the money of the Goculdas Tejpal estate in the shop of Jewraz Balloo. I do not know what became of the money after it was put into the treasury of the shop of Goculdas Tejpal. I paid the money to Moorlidhur in notes. I do not remember where I got the notes from. (A book was here shown to witness.) The money was got by a cheque of Jewraz Balloo upon the Bank of Bombay. I got the cheque. I went there of my own will. No one told me. Dwarkadas, of the firm of Jewraz Balloo, was present when the cheque was signed. He signed it. I did not tell them that I had been sent by Shamavahoo. Lukhmidas, the defendant, was present at the firm of Jewraj Balloo when the cheque was signed. I do not remember whether Mathooradas Lowjee was present. I can't give any reason why the money on being taken back was not placed with our bankers, Jewraz Balloo, as other monies of the Goculdas Tejpal estate used to be. When Moorlidhur handed the money back he did not ask for his receipt back, nor did he ask from us a new receipt. I do not remember if he asked that he should be credited for the amount in our books. I have been metha for 28 years, and I never heard of a case before where a man deposited money without either asking for a receipt or seeing it credited in the books of the custodier. I know Mathooradas Lowjee. I do not remember going to the office of Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop with him. I do not remember telling him that this legacy has been paid in full. I do not remember seeing Pandoorang, clerk to Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop. I do not remember asking Mathooradas Lowjee to go to Mr. Rimington's as representing the Commercial Bank to compromise their claim. I might have gone to Mr. Rimington's office with Moorlidhur Dhurumsey. I do not remember asking Mathooradas Lowjee to accompany me to Shamavahoo to see and get this call of the Commercial Bank settled.

Mr. Rimington put a further question to this witness, and on receiving an indirect answer, remarked on the elastic character of this witness's memory—to which witness rejoined with the query—how could he swear a false oath? This seemed to amuse the audience, the idea of a false oath being, the magistrate remarked, perhaps something new to the native mind.

Mr. Rimington—Are you a Brahmin?—A. Yes.

Q. You get absolved from untruths?—A. Whatever may be my luck. (Laughter.)

Q. Have you asked Samavahoo's permission to come here to-day?—A. I will not take a false oath. She has not told me what to say, nor have I asked her nor spoken to her.

Q. Do you expect to get your pay cut for being absent without leave. (Laughter)?—A. Who is to cut me.

Mr. Rimington—You say Shamavahoo is to give you Rs. 50 a month?—A. How could I tell, unless I receive it. (Laughter.)

This finished the examination of the informant, and Mr. McCulloch then said that with His Worship's permission he would call a short witness.

Mr. Rimington—What's his height? (Laughter.)

Mr. McCulloch—He is to speak to some accounts.

Mr. Rimington—I thought you said he was a *short* witness.

Chuttoo Ookerda was then called, and he deposed—I am a dealer in cotton. I knew the deceased Morlidhur Dhurmsey. He was my sister's son-in-law. Since he was dead I have been managing the estate of Manacbai, his widow. She lives at Chiploon, in Rutnagherry zillah. After his death I had conversation with the defendants about legacy due to deceased from the estate of Goculdas Tejpal of Rs. 10,000. They were both present when this conversation took place in the house of Jewraz Balloo. They both said, "Something has been paid, and something remaining due." They said about the balance due, "The metha Hurkisson (the prosecutor) knows it." I said "The lady is going away, let her have the money." They referred me to Hurkisson (the prosecutor). Morlidhur has left a son. Nothing more was said. I got Rs. 7,500 in Government loan paper, and Rs. 300 in cash after a period of ten days. I gave no receipt. Dwarkadas, of the firm of Jewraz Balloo, gave me the Government loan paper and the cash. It amounted in all in value to about Rs. 8,400. This was paid on account of the legacy left by Goculdas Tejpal to the late Morlidhur Dhurumsey. There was an account shown me by Hurkisson a few days before the account. The account was kept in the name of Khetsee Khimjee, and I now point it out to the court.

This concluded this witness's deposition, and some conversation then took place as to the adjournment of the case.

Mr. McCulloch, in reply to the Magistrate, said he had no doubt he would be able to make out a case for a remit to the Sessions.

Mr. Scoble expressed a hope that the Magistrate would be able to appoint some day for going on with this case quickly. Defendants were very anxious indeed to get it disposed of in one way or another, for they did not want to go on, till next Wednesday, with the statement of the last witness hanging over their heads uncontradicted. They had the fullest answer to all that had been said.

The Magistrate remarked that up to the present time he did not think there had been anything shown to affect the character of the defendants. The informant was a tainted character, and his statements could not damage anybody.

Mr. McCulloch asked that the case should be adjourned till next Wednesday, as counsel had engagements in the High Court.

Mr. Scoble said that would be unfair to the defendants, and he would ask His Worship not to delay the case so long as that.

The Magistrate—Not if I am pressed by the defendants, certainly.

Mr. Scoble said that no doubt Wednesday was the day generally fixed for cases in the Police Court if counsel were engaged in them, but he thought that in the present case something more than the convenience of counsel had to be studied. His learned friend had a most competent junior.

Mr. Green—It would be equally inconvenient for me.

The Magistrate said that if he might make a remark without prejudice to the care of Mr. McCulloch and Mr. Green it might induce the defendants to allow the case to stand over till Wednesday, if he said that up to this time nothing had occurred to cast the least reflection on the defendants.

Mr. Scoble said that with that expression of opinion he was quite willing to let the case stand till Wednesday.

Mr. Rimington asked that a list of the witnesses who were to be examined by the plaintiff should be given. That had been the custom for a considerable time in the High Court.

Mr. McCulloch replied that this was not desirable till after the prosecution. After a witness had given his evidence he was not so much open to tampering, but it was undesirable to let the names be known before the examination.

Mr. Scoble replied that in England the accused person in a criminal case was always entitled to have a list before his trial.

The subject then dropped, and the case was adjourned till next Wednesday.

PREMCHUND ROYCHUND'S TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN.

THE hearing of the first of the suits by the old Bank of Bombay against several of the other banks in town whose managers attended the meeting on the 27th April 1866, when the loan of 25 lakhs was granted to Premchund Roychund was proceeded with in the High Court before Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent yesterday—the claim being for Rs. 1,96,620 from the Oriental Bank.

Messrs. Pigot, Scoble, and Green (instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley) appeared for the plaintiffs, and the Advocate-General, and Messrs. Marriott and McCulloch (instructed by Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop) for the defence.

Their Lordships took their seats this morning at twelve o'clock and the cross-examination of Mr. Premchund Roychund by the Advocate-General was resumed.

Witness said the reason that no more than 4½ lakhs of jewels appeared in his books was that he had got a number of them in exchange for shares. He had stated that to the Bank of Bombay Commission, but it did not appear in the printed report of his evidence. He did not hear his evidence read over by the secretary of the Commission; he had read it in the newspapers. He did not state to Mr. Tracey or Mr. Robertson at the meeting on the 27th April that the most valuable part of his jewels was at Surat. After the deposit of both batches he went to the bank and examined all the jewels, item by item, and his valuation of them came to 17 or 18 lakhs. He had got a note from Mr. Robertson requesting him to come to the bank and value the jewels. He had not that note, he had torn it up when he got it—he got plenty notes, but always destroyed them.

The Advocate General—Have you destroyed all the applications you got for shares, or have you them all in a box? (Laughter.)—A. I destroyed them all.

In reference to the valuations of the jewels at a much lower figure than that given by him at the meeting, witness said Hurryvullubdas Culliandas went with him to show Mr. Robertson that the valuation by Mr. Crawford at 2½ lakhs was too low. Hurryvullubdas had gone with him at his request as a valuator to value all the jewels, not simply to verify witness's statement that he had offered him a lakh for one necklace. Witness did not pay him, nor did any one do so.

The Advocate General—Between the time that you purchased the jewels, and the time that you deposited them in the bank, had you changed any of the stones?—A. No.

The Advocate General—I don't mean to say improperly. You were the owner and entitled to do as you liked.

Witness—Oh, I did not change any of them. I am sure I had not taken Hurryvullabdas to the bank in connection with any difficulty raised by Mr. Robertson as to advancing the money. The most of the 25 lakhs had been advanced by that time. I can't speak as to the dates on which the hoondees were paid at the branches—Mr. Rodgie, the liquidator of the bank, can tell you that.

Mr. Justice Westropp—Mr. Rodgie will have the branch books. Sir Charles Jackson did not take them to London, did he?

Mr. Pigot replied that he could produce certified returns from the branches, but

The Advocate General remarked that these would not contain the details.

His Lordship—The liquidator must have the books, surely. He may have some little objection to taking the trouble to look for them. (A laugh.)

Mr. Pigot explained that some of the branch books were still at the branches and were required there for the liquidation, but returns certified by the managers would be produced, and these would show the details.

In the course of some questions as to the date of the advance of each item of the loan,

Sir Charles Sargent said what the court wished to know was the actual state of the loan on the 8th May, so as to see whether the bank could have held its hand when the valuations were completed.

The Advocate General remarked that the system had been that the loan was operated on by cheques in Bombay.

Sir Charles Sargent said that did not show the dates of the advances,—what the court wanted to know was the real dates of the advances.

Mr. Justice Westropp added that the giving of cheques was a mere matter of keeping accounts.

Mr. Pigot said he would be able to show when each hoondee was paid.

Mr. Justice Westropp said that if Mr. Rodgie could not tell what Mr. White wanted he could recall this witness, but meantime they would not waste time on this point.

Witness then stated, on further cross-examination, that on the 27th April he did not expect to want less than the whole of the 25 lakhs. He had not instructed Mr. Tracey or Mr. Robertson to state to the meeting that he would not require all the 25 lakhs—he said to tell the meeting he would pay it off soon.

The Advocate General then put a question as to whether witness's position was affected by the failure of the Commercial Bank, but witness ran off with one of his rattling answers (which had been several times remarked on) till the learned counsel brought him up with a request that he would answer the question before he ran off at such a pace. If he wanted to say something he could do so, but should first answer the question, and that was whether his position was affected by the failure of the Commercial Bank?

Witness ultimately replied that his credit fell with cotton after the Commercial Bank had failed. That bank stopped in Bombay on the Queen's birth-day, and then a second crisis set in on Bombay. His debt to the Oriental Bank was an overdrawn account which had been allowed on his depositing 95 Back Bay shares. He did not know how that account stood on the 27th April. On that date his hoondees for Rs. 2,75,000 had been purchased by the branches of the Bank of Bombay. These were due on 27th and 28th April and 1st May, and were subsequently paid from the 25 lakh loan.

Mr. Pigot said it might save time were he to state that the plaintiffs admitted there were Rs. 3,20,000 of bills *current* up-country on the 27th discounted by the branches previous to that date.

Witness—I may have omitted some of them.

This finished the cross-examination.

SMALL CAUSE COURT—26TH AUGUST.

(Before J. O'LEARY, Esq.)

TARSEE VULLOO VS. JAMSETJEE PEERSHAW.

THE action was brought to recover Rs. 892-4-6, the amount of freight due by defendant to plaintiff, for conveying 446 brasses and two candies and 7¾ maunds of clay by plaintiff's boats from Garapoory and other places to the Elphinstone Land Press Company's property at Bombay, between the 1st and 22nd October 1868, at the rate of two rupees per brass. This had been due under an agreement dated 22nd September 1868, entered into by the plaintiff at defendant's request with Bulwuntrao Chuttoo and Bapoojee Hurry.

Mr. Pestonjee for plaintiff; and Mr. Hormusjee for defendant.

One or two witnesses were examined on behalf of the plaintiff, after which Mr. Pestonjee elected a nonsuit. Plaintiff nonsuited, and defendant's advocate's costs, Rs. 34, certified.

FORT POLICE COURT.—26TH AUGUST.

(Before JOHN CONNON, Esq.)

ASSAULT.—Abdool Ismail and two others were charged with committing an assault against the person of Khateeza, woman, and were on conviction fined five rupees each.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 16th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 23rd August.

Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 23rd August.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 25th to 8 P.M. of the 26th August is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	2 41	0 5
" Calcutta	8 12	1 29
" Madras	6 37	5 42

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
For G. Wyatt, from Calcutta.
For J. Denschley, from Liverpool.

THE LOSS OF THE JHELUM.

REPORT OF THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

THE following report of a court of inquiry appointed to investigate the circumstances connected with the loss of the ferry steamer Jhelum on the 7th June 1869, in the Gulf of Cambay, has been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, and been published officially for general information:—

"REPORT.

"We have the honour to report for the information of Government the result of the investigation made by us under Government resolution No. 448, dated the 23rd ultimo, into the circumstances connected with the loss of the ferry steamer Jhelum.

"From the exhibits in the case, and the depositions here with forwarded in original, it will be seen that the Jhelum was a river steamer built of iron, of some 473 tons, of unusually strong build, and was constructed to navigate the river Indus.

"In March last she was purchased by Mr. Shepherd at Kotree, and brought down by him from that place to Bombay, where she was surveyed by Mr. McKinlay, chief engineer of Her Majesty's Dockyard, and Jamsedjee Dhunjeebhai, master builder, who granted a certificate dated 8th May for six months, permitting her 'to run a ferry between Broach and Bhownuggur.' Captain Blackmore, surveyor of ships and goods, also made a report on the same date pronouncing her to be 'well adapted to the line between Broach and Bhownuggur.'

"The Jhelum was accordingly placed upon the line in question about the middle of May, and appears to have made six voyages between Bhownuggur and Broach previous to the one on which she was lost. On the morning of the 7th ultimo she left Bhownuggur for Broach, and after touching at Gogo for half an hour left that place at 7 A.M. during moderate weather. She had not, however, proceeded far on her voyage, and had just cleared the island of Perim, when she experienced a very heavy sea and one of her boilers was observed to have shifted. Her commander does not appear to have attached any importance to this fact (although in his evidence he attributes it to the violence of the sea), as he continued the voyage. Upon getting further out into the Gulf of Cambay, the Jhelum met a heavy gale from the south and westward, which had not decreased when she reached the eastern shore. Subsequently upon arriving off the bar of the river she met a heavy broken sea, and while attempting to cross the bar was struck by a succession of seas which broke her back and divided her into two pieces. Most of those who were on the fore portion of the vessel got upon the bridge which was washed clear of the wreck and floated to shore, conveying there in safety the captain, the Reverend Mr. and Mrs. MacMordie, and a considerable number of natives, a few of whom were towed on pieces of timber in the rear of the bridge. Those upon the after part of the ship were not so fortunate, as several were drowned either in the attempt to make use of the boats, or when that portion of the wreck broke up into pieces. Many, however, were saved by clinging to pieces of timber, so that out of 149 passengers and crew who left Gogo, the number of casualties, so far as our information derived from other sources extends, would appear to have been but little in excess of forty in all.

"We attribute the loss of the Jhelum to the severe gale she encountered, and to the fact that she was a long low vessel built, as shown by the survey report of Captain Blackmore and the certificate of Messrs. McKinlay and Jamsedjee Dunjeebhai *for work upon the Indus*, and hence not adapted to contend against heavy weather in the open sea. This view is corroborated by the evidence of her commander, who states that he does 'not consider that the Jhelum was a good sea-going boat as she was not buoyant and did not rise to a sea.' At the same time we are of opinion that she was as able as the best of her class to make a sea voyage during moderate weather, but as the ordinary S. W. monsoon weather is not moderate, we cannot subscribe to the opinion still maintained by Captain Blackmore that the Jhelum was, on account of her strength, adapted 'to encounter safely ordinary monsoon weather in the Gulf of Cambay,' and we desire to convey to Government the clear expression of our conviction that the attempt to run steamers of light draught and great length of hull like the Jhelum in the open sea during the S. W. monsoon must necessarily be attended with great risk.

"We beg to add that we do not consider the loss of the Jhelum in any way attributable to the absence of buoys at the mouth of the river, since neither is it maintained in evidence nor are there good grounds for supposing, that had they been laid down, the Jhelum would have been able to contend successfully with the very severe gale and heavy seas she encountered.

"It only remains for us to express our opinion as to the manner in which the Jhelum was commanded, but before doing so it is necessary to point out that her commander held no certificates, nor does it appear that the native who worked the engines has any papers to prove him a qualified man. Our opinion in regard to the way the Jhelum was commanded is that when the boiler was observed to have shifted it was Mr. Kingcome's duty to have returned to port without loss of time in order to have it examined and secured; and that his having failed to do so, more especially after encountering a heavy gale as well as sea, must be regarded as a greave error in judgment, showing a want of experience. It is not however to be wondered at, when his youth and the short period that he had held command of the vessel previous to her loss are taken into consideration. We are glad to be able to add from common report and the evidence taken by us that Mr. Kingcome's conduct after the disaster was exceedingly creditable to him, as he was unceasing in his efforts to preserve those who were cast away with him, and to his personal exertions several of them owe the preservation of their lives.

"In conclusion, we beg to state that we confined our inquiry almost wholly to the investigation of the causes of the loss of the vessel, as after the reports of the matter which have been made to Government and the detailed accounts which have been published in the Bombay papers, we considered that no useful results would be attained by further inquiry.

(Signed) J. G. WHITE, Magistrate.
G. O'B. CAREW, Lieut. late I. N.

Broach, 20th July 1869."

"A HINT FOR CALCUTTA"—OR BOMBAY.

(Indian Examiner.)

SOME five hundred and fifty years ago, Ibn Batutah described Bengal as a hell filled with good things. Time has in this instance, it is to be feared, verified the lamentation of the poet that the tendency of all things is to deteriorate. The hell remains; but the good things—where are they? Probably we are harder to please than the illustrious Mahomedan traveller, whose ideas of good things seem to have been confined to cheap food and slave girls, "I have seen," he says "a milch cow sell for three silver dinars; * * * eight fowls for a dirham * * a fat ram for two dirhams. * * * One of my companions bought a beautiful slave girl, called Lulu, for two golden dinars." But even according to Ibn Batutah's standard, hell has grown barren, as well as hot. We have made milch cows and fat rams dear; and we have almost made slave girls unprocurable, though they are still disposed of *sub rosa*. In return we have given very little material good, if we except Manchester cloths, mixed fabrics of cotton and China clay; for the rest, "*Sua si bona nôrint.*" If, however, we have done little for the people, we have done less for ourselves to mitigate torments we are less able to bear; little, as we lately showed, to make life beautiful, and almost as little to make it comfortable. We live in houses of which the best that can be said is that they are big; wear clothes which might have been devised expressly to make hell less bearable, and in all our domestic contrivances are as far behind Europe as a hundred years ago was behind to-day. We pride ourselves on frequent ablution; yet we bathe more like wretched prisoners than free men. What Englishman at home would be willing to exchange his occasional plunge and swim for our daily gumlah of water? Yet it would be difficult to give any reason why in our Indian towns we should forget that most delightful of exercises as a caged bird forgets the use of its wings, except that we are caged in with custom and apathy, much as the bird is with bars. That notwithstanding the tenfold greater necessity of a tropical climate, we have been contented to remain for more than a hundred years without the means of enjoying a luxury which few civilised towns in Europe do not offer, would be astonishing if it were not of a piece with the general apathy of our mode of life here.

The last number of the *Engineer* contains a description of a magnificent Turkish bath house lately erected in one of our provincial towns at home which might, we think, be imitated here with advantage, imitated humbly, for any thing luxurious is out of the question in this land of luxury, the luxury of pegs, punkahs and *ennui*.

The building, 155 feet by 50 feet, is constructed to contain baths of all descriptions for ladies and gentlemen who do not object to use the large rooms which are provided for each sex in common, but private baths are to be had for the more luxurious, who desire to draw the broad line of demarcation between them and their less wealthy neighbours. There are cloak rooms, a spacious board room for directors, and sleeping rooms for the attendants, these last being placed on the upper story. The entrance nearest the top of West-street is for gentlemen, and the other for ladies. On entering by the gentlemen's door the visitor proceeds through the cloak room to the cool room, a magnificent apartment 150 by 50. Around this room runs a gallery, which together with the roof, is supported by columns. The roof of this room contains sixteen windows and a louvre ventilator, so that ample light and air can be had at pleasure. There are six alcoves for dressing and undressing, which are furnished in a truly Eastern style.

In the centre of the cool room is a marble plunge bath, bordered with Minton's encaustic tiles. At the eastern end of the room is the stained glass window, as shown above, and also a semi-arch in the horse-shoe shape, the arch of which is supported by two marble columns, the interval extending the width of the plung bath, being filled up by a sheet of polished plate glass. On lifting a heavy curtain on each side of the plunge bath, the bather arrives at the hot room, octagonal in shape, 45ft. in the clear of walls, and really a more striking apartment than that above described. The floor is of white marble, and in the centre is placed the shampooing slab, also of marble, and raised about two feet above the level of the floor; perforated zinc is inserted in the walls at various places, through which the hot air is admitted.

The raised seats round the various rooms are of marble 1½ in. in thickness, with rounded nosing, polished; and in the shampooing room the slab is set on a concrete foundation, and bedded in cement over the douche bath. The gallery contains the private baths above mentioned, also two large divans for smoking or chess-playing, and a hair dressing saloon.

There are then baths for ladies, the fittings of which should be seen to be appreciated; but they are so much out of an engineer's line that we shall not attempt to describe them; suffice it to say, they are fitted with sofas, divans, couches, tables, &c., and decorated with flowers.

We cannot hope to approach this; but surely we could do something. In Batavia there is hardly a house that has not the most elegant facilities for the hot and cold bath. At Bombay swimming baths are about to be started by private subscription. If Bengal is, as it always has been and must be, a hell, there is no reason why it should not be what Ibn Batutah described it, a hell full of good things, and a good Turkish bath would be one of them.

CRICKET IN POONA.

VISITORS *vs.* RESIDENTS.

THE above match was played on Tuesday, the 24th instant, having been substituted for Married *vs.* Single, with the following result:—

RESIDENTS.

Major Blunt, bd. Edwardes	0
Major Bruce, bd. Edwardes	3
G. Vidal, Esq., bd. Cotton	17
Captain Hutton, bd. Cotton	13
Captain Trueman, ct. Gibson, bd. Cotton	13
Major Pottinger, bd. Edwardes	10
J. W. Bernard, Esq., bd. Edwardes	2
C. Malet, Esq., bd. Cotton	12
R. Light, Esq., run out	5
Hanbury, Esq., not out	0
Byes	15
Wides	3
Total	95

VISITORS.

Knapp, Esq., not out	64
J. Gibson, Esq., ct., Malet, bd. Bernard	13
N. Oliver, Esq., ct., Malet, bd. Bernard	13
E. W. Craigie, Esq., ct. Bruce, bd. Malet	2
C. W. H. Sealey, Esq., not out	9
R. Cotton, Esq., Captain Coddington, Captain Edwardes.	
Byes	4
Leg Byes	1
Total	111

THE Poona *vs.* Bombay match will be played on Friday and Saturday, the 26th and 27th August 1869.

The Poona Eleven will be as follows:—

C. W. Bell, Esq.	C. Malet, Esq.
G. W. Vidal, Esq.	Captain Crawley.
Captain Trueman.	Captain Hutton.
Captain Coddington.	J. W. Bernard, Esq.
Colonel Thompson.	L. A. Wise, Esq.
Major Blunt.	

The Poona *vs.* Sattara return match will be played at Poona on the 6th and 7th September 1869.

NORTH *VS.* SOUTH.

The above match will be commenced on Monday, the 30th August.

The following is a list of the players:—

North.	South.
E. W. Craigie, Esq.	Captain Trueman.
H. S. Stock, Esq.	C. Malet, Esq.
J. W. Inge, Esq.	C. W. H. Sealey, Esq.
A. B. Stopford, Esq.	C. W. Bell, Esq.
Captain Edwardes.	Major Pottinger.
Dr. Knapp.	A. Fawkes, Esq.
J. P. Muir, Esq.	Captain Straubenzee.
A. Boddam, Esq.	Major Blunt.
R. O. Cotton, Esq.	Captain Coddington.
T. Gibson, Esq.	G. W. Vidal, Esq.
N. Oliver, Esq.	E. K. Reinold, Esq.

—*Poona Observer.*

AN ODD WAY TO MAKE A LIVING.

A SUMMER or two ago, a gentleman wandering through Switzerland as a tourist with a knapsack on his back found himself one fine morning on the declivity of a hill face to face with a brown bear of great size. What was our tourist to do? Retreat was out of the case. He was too near the ferocious-looking creature, which wagged his heavy head to and fro. The traveller fortunately had a revolver. He took it from his pocket, cocked it, and covered master Bruin between the eyes. "Stop!" said the bear. "What?" said the amazed tourist. "Don't fire," said the bear. "*Parbleu?* a bear that speaks?" "Aye, and good French too," cried out the bear anxiously. Was there ever anything like this since La Fontaine? The tourist lowers his pistol. The bear approaches. "This is the real state of the case," said the *quasi*-Bruin. "I am an old publican. Business went badly with me; I came to this country. The Guides pay me fifty sous a day to play the part of a bear in the mountain. The thing works wonderfully. The travellers are frightened almost out of their lives, but the undaunted guide runs up and puts me to flight. If gratitude rewards the brave man largely, I get an extra drink and fee in the evening in addition to my wages." "And does this support you?" enquired the traveller. "Why, for that matter," answered the bear, "it is pretty well in summer. But then, you know, the skin is deuced hot, and when the thing would be becoming comfortable the dead season is upon us."

EXECUTED AND RESSUSCITATED.

A BOOK, startling in its instances, is about to be published. It is entitled *Les Ressuscités*, and I just give you one case of the dead come to life which has leaked out already from the proof-sheets. Before the French Revolution, when men were still broken on the wheel, and probably some such barbarism as purchase in the army, direct or indirect, still lingered in Gallic habitudes—it was in 1768—M. de Cassicourt found himself passing through Rouen one day with his friend Robert. Before going into the Cathedral to see it, a miserable looking being accosted them outside the grand entrance and asked an alms. The man had neither legs nor arms. While throwing a few small pieces of money in the poor man's hat, M. Cassicourt asked him what accident had thus left him without limbs. Instead of answering, the trunk of humanity looked at him with an atrocious glance and muttered abuse between his teeth. He was, in fact, a malefactor who had been broken on the wheel ten years before: the executioners thought him dead, and a surgeon bought his body of them for ten livres to dissect. When he brought it home, however, he found it was not dead, and he preserved ultimate life in the body by cutting off the four broken and mutilated members.—*Paris Letter.*

ANECDOTE OF LAMARTINE.

A VERY agreeable little work has just been published, entitled *Lamartine chez lui*. Frenchmen, great or small, are so seldom at home, that when we find them there it is pleasant to take a peep behind the scenes. Here is an episode of the youth of the late poet and statesman, which I literally translate for you:—When eighteen years old, travelling on one of the Italian routes peopled with bandits, Lamartine, light in purse, but strong in heart, fell in with a first tenor going down to delight the audience of the *San Carlo* at Naples. This modest tenor had as travelling companion his nephew, a charming lad about the same age as Lamartine. The two youngsters became a pair of inseparable friends, down to the quick of their nails, a Nisus and Euryalus. In the nights, while they travelled in the vetturino carriage, they slept making, turn about, a pillow of each other's shoulders. Angelo slept calmly enough, but Lamartine never felt himself quite at ease. He was always turning and re-turning. All the time the uncle used to run through the chromatic scales while he smiled in his black beard. At last one evening they reached Rome, and naturally alighted at the same hotel. "We are not rich," said Lamartine to the tenor. "It appears to me that one chamber would be sufficient for Angelo and me." "Ah! don't speak of two sleeping in one room in Italy," answered Angelo laughing; "the beds are even already too much occupied." The next morning the young poet was awakened by the voice of his travelling companion, who was knocking at his door and telling him breakfast was ready. Lamartine threw on some of his dress in haste and ran to the door. He uttered a cry of stupor. In place of the tenor's nephew, he saw before him a young Roman girl elegantly dressed, with her raven locks bound in a wreath round the forehead, and attached behind with two long golden and pearl-headed pins in the fashion of the peasants of Tivoli. "You or your sister?" enquired Lamartine. "Both one and the other," replied Angelina, who had resumed the costume of her sex on coming to Rome; "but the dress does not change the heart, only I can no longer sleep on your arm, nor you on mine." "With all that I *have* slept there," said Lamartine, and he went on with the party to Naples, and—and—they say many things. But then you know these poets have a thousand chances—all in a Platonic way of course—which never occur to other men. Alas! this case had a sad ending. The poor Angelina died of consumption within a year. It was the melancholy destiny all through life of poor Lamartine to see every woman he loved removed from this world.—*Paris Letter.*

THE ALBERT ASSURANCE COMPANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CALCUTTA COMMITTEE OF POLICY-HOLDERS.

PROCEEDINGS of a special meeting of the committee of enquiry held at the office in Hare Street, dated 19th August, 1869.

Present—Messrs. J. B. Knight, F. F. Wyman, C. Lazarus, S. H. Robinson, J. F. Watkins, and A. H. Blechynden.

The proceedings of the meeting of yesterday with the local board having been considered, it was

Resolved,—

1st.—That a short notice be prepared and issued to the policy-holders to the following effect:—

The committee of enquiry having met the late local board, the result of the proceedings of which meeting will be found contained in the advertised resolutions already published, and having heard their explanation—on which the policy-holders will be able to form their own opinion when they receive the pamphlet that the local board are about to issue, and which explanations, in the opinion of the committee, relieve the Indian agency from any imputations whatever other than as to whether they have exercised a wise discretion,—consider that the only way to protect the interests of the policy-holders now is to at once authorise proper parties in England to represent them in any proceedings that may be taken either for the resuscitation, amalgamation, or winding up of the association, and also the nomination to the Court of Chancery at home of parties having the confidence of the committee out here, to be appointed to represent in India any liquidator that may have been or may be named to wind up the association; and the committee have, therefore, telegraphed to London to parties in whom they have confidence, to act for them; but these instructions can only be fully and properly carried out by the policy-holders putting the committee in funds. This, the committee earnestly request, policy-holders will do *at once*.

Resolved,—

2nd.—That Mr. Watkins be requested to telegraph to Mr. Bell, and to write by this mail to the latter and to Messrs. Lattey and Newmarch, requesting them to act on the committee's behalf, and to put themselves in communication with the responsible parties concerned.

Resolved,—

3rd.—That the honorary secretary be asked to write the following letter to the late London board by the out-going mail.

Hare Street, Calcutta, August 20th, 1869,

To the late Directors of the Albert Assurance Office.

SIRS,—The committee appointed to represent the Indian policy-holders at the meeting held on the 13th May last, at which Mr. E. V. Neale was present, have learnt with deep regret of the suspension of payments by the society,—an occurrence entirely unexpected after the unequivocal assurances given by that gentleman.

In view of the widely-spread distress that must result from such a step, the committee have felt bound to act to a certain extent on the recommendation of the London board of directors: they have accordingly resolved on the appointment of gentlemen to act for them in England, with instructions to insist upon the right of recommendation to the Court of Chancery at home, by the committee, of parties possessing their confidence in Calcutta to act as representatives in India of any liquidator in London that may be named by the Court to wind up the association. This, they consider, can only be so done satisfactorily by giving power of selection and appointment to the committee out *here*.

The committee are convinced that the Indian branch has been deeply wronged, that the funds of the branch have been illegally and immorally used to bolster up a failing concern, and they are determined that the matter shall be sifted to the uttermost; and every measure which the law will allow be taken, if necessary, to bring the responsible parties to account. At the same time, in view of the vast interests concerned, the committee are anxious to aid in every way in their power in any steps that may be taken for the resuscitation of the company, or in any way for the protection of the interests of the policy-holders.

The gentlemen at present authorized by the committee to act in London, on their behalf are Mr. J. D. Bell, barrister; Mr. John Newmarch, barrister; and Mr. R. T. Lattey, solicitor, who have been addressed by this opportunity.

We shall address you further by the next mail. Meanwhile an acknowledgment of this letter is requested.

I am, yours faithfully, F. F. WYMAN, on behalf of the committee of enquiry.

Resolved,—

4th.—That a copy of the above letter, to the address of the London board, be also enclosed to Mr. Bell, as also to the late local board here, for duplicate forwarded to the late London board.

Resolved,—

5th.—That the honorary secretary be asked to communicate these resolutions to the principal papers in India.

APPENDIX.

The committee desire to publish the following letter from Mr. Watkins to the *Indian Daily News*, since it entirely embodies their sentiments:—

THE ALBERT OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I have read the letter in your this day's issue from "A Sorrowing Policy-holder," and fully agree with the greater portion of what he says; but at the same time he must necessarily have been writing to a certain degree in the dark as to what were the reasons that actuated the committee in recommending the course they have done, on the information they have received from the local board here, as to their action in the matters that have called for the intervention of the committee. I may as well state that the local board had, previous to our meeting them, resigned their office; and it was to prevent the management of the company being left in the hands of Mr. Ogbourne alone—who is but a paid servant of the company—that we made the request that they should continue to act until properly relieved. This was done after we had heard a full explanation from the local board of what they had done, and had had the correspondence between themselves and the London board for some time past read to us. We felt that the board here had been placed—owing to the extraordinary terms of the deed of association—in a peculiarly delicate position; and we could come to no other conclusion than that they had honestly endeavoured to do their best for the protection of the interests of all concerned, though, at the same time, we expressed, in unmistakeable terms, that we differed entirely from them, as to the prudence of the course they had adopted, and more especially with regard to allowing Mr. Neale to send away £40,000 of the company's funds to England, and also in withholding from us the information that we had asked for, and which, with all due deference to the opinion of the Advocate-General, we still consider they were, as trustees for policy-holders, bound to give us.

It is, however, for the local board to justify themselves to the policy-holders, and the public generally, and for us to exert ourselves to the utmost to protect the interests of the policy-holders; but this cannot be done unless we are supported with funds necessary for the purpose. We have already incurred liabilities beyond what we have received; and we are this day telegraphing to two gentlemen, formerly of the Calcutta bar, who are now in England, and to a solicitor, to take action in this matter, and to urge, as far as possible, that the liquidation in this country shall be entrusted to independent hands, and generally to see that those who have caused the death of the cattle shall not be allowed to carry away the hides; but, as I have said before, we must be put in funds for that purpose, otherwise the time and trouble we have expended, and are willing to continue to expend gratuitously, will be thrown away. We must obtain full information through a reliable source, as to the real position of affairs at home—of which at present we are totally ignorant,—and as to the best course to be adopted by policy-holders, whether to assist in a resuscitation of the association or to save what can be saved from the wreck by a liquidation to be carried on by those in whom the policy-holders have confidence. I am writing this in a hurry, and have not time to give all the reasons that actuated the committee in what they did.—Yours, &c.,

JOSCELINE F. WATKINS.

20th August, 1869.

(Pioneer.)

THE Albert Life Assurance Company has suspended payment. Its shares, on which £3 had been paid, have for long been quoted at 5 shillings, and of late no sales are mentioned. Still even well-informed people did not think the end to be so near; the risk, it was said, was for those whose lives were likely to last some twenty years. The late agitation in India has perhaps caused this early fall, by effectually stopping the growth of the profitable Indian business. There is in the telegram some suggestion of reconstruction, but such companies are now regarded with too much suspicion for the refuge of *twenty-one* dying companies to find people eager to support and comfort it, even for the advantage of the undoubted ability and energy of its chief agents. For the many sufferers we have the sincerest pity. The failure of other companies *may* hurt some poor people, *some* widows and children; the victims of such a failure as this must be almost without exception of this least fortunate class.

It might be possible, perhaps, to re-construct the Indian business on a basis of its own, so as to make the company a purely Indian one, with its head office and board of directors in Calcutta, unfettered and untrammelled by a board in London or anywhere else. If this can be done, judging from the facts which have been made public, it would be the best solution of the difficulty for Indian policy-holders.

(Englishman.)

WE are told, and we see no reason to disbelieve the statement, that the Indian branch had on its books the names of 4,000 assurants, and that its income was about a lakh of rupees per mensem. These figures show at once the vast popularity it enjoyed, the substantial confidence the public had reposed in it, and more than this, unfortunately, the terrible and wide-spread nature of the calamity caused by its collapse. . . . There can be no doubt that the grossest and most cruel deception has been practised towards the Indian assurants towards the men who have built up the most profitable branch of the company's business. Even so late as the visit of Mr. Neale, as the delegate and representative of the home board, the farce was kept up of declaring the condition of the company to be sound. . . . It was only a short time ago, moreover, that Professor de Morgan valued the assets at *four and a half millions* sterling. Now it must be remembered that, although the company has accepted, by the policies it has issued, a total liability of perhaps double this amount, its actual present legitimate liabilities would only represent a fraction of this whole, or the payments required to meet policies falling due. It is thus seen that the represented strength of the company is out of all proportion to its possible liabilities, and it is the knowledge of this fact which makes the Indian policy-holders so quick to suspect foul play, so prompt with accusations of culpable and criminal mismanagement. . . .

To come to the courses open to the policy-holders. There is first the question of the premia. It may be held that the company having suspended payment of its own motion the interests of the policy-holders are not extinguished but suspended, and that, should the company be resuscitated, the policy-holders' rights will revive on payment of the suspended instalments of premia. A payment to Mr. Ogbourne, who may be taken to represent the liquidator, would evidently subject such payment to be considered as part of the assets of the company, and would amount to throwing good money after bad. A payment to the directors of the local board as directors would be open to the same objection; a payment to them as trustees for the policy-holders is, on the other hand, no payment to the company. The chief, and perhaps the only, value of a payment in the way last mentioned is that it keeps the business of the branch together, and gives the committee a most powerful lever for turning any negotiations that may arise to the benefit of the Indian assurants. But on this point we should like to see the committee obtain the best opinion possible, whether that of the Advocate-General or the High Court, and circulate it with as little delay as possible. Evidently, the first point to be decided in this most miserable and most puzzling disaster is the best way of securing all the rights of the policy-holders in case of resuscitation or amalgamation. . . .

There may be, however, and we speak with all diffidence on the point, a third way out of the difficulty.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

The committee might consider whether it might not be feasible to establish the Indian branch as a distinct Indian office. Such an office would start with an income of about £10,000 per month and a constituency numbering about 4,000. It possesses assets aggregating rather more, than less, than £10C,000, and it might enter on a great and prosperous career unclouded by the fear of the misdeeds of a body of irresponsible men six thousand miles away. To bring about such a result the committee, or those who represent the policy-holders, must be in a position at the outset to contest the right of the liquidator to remove the Indian funds, taking as their stand the terms come to with Mr. Neale by the Calcutta directors. Such a result would, in our opinion, be by far the best thing that could come out of the collapse of the Albert Company. It would, perhaps, have to be purchased by a sacrifice of another portion of the assets of the Indian branch. This sacrifice might, however, be more than made up for by the formation of an Indian society with a capital of ten lakhs to take over the branch. But to bring about such a result as this, the local board, the committee, and the policy-holders would all have to work together in unison. We conclude by advising the policy-holders to stand together and to support their committee.

A WAY OUT OF THE DIFFICULTY.

(*Pioneer.*)

The attitude taken up by the India Office in the matter of disposing of the superfluous officers of the Indian army resembles that of the proverbial dog in the manger. It won't do anything itself, and it won't allow the Indian Government to do anything, and the result is that all the calculations, discussions, and minute-writing which have been bestowed on the matter have been so much labour lost. Things are left just as they were. Here are the officers, they cannot be employed, for the Secretary of State's proposal on this head is, as we lately pointed out, quite impracticable, and they must not be allowed to go. What then is to be done? Are these officers to be allowed to remain nominally on the effective strength of the army, drawing high pay for doing nothing, and obliged, against their will, to await the reversion of the handsome pension to which they must within a definite period succeed? Is there no way out of this dilemma so unsatisfactory and unprofitable, as well to the State and the army as to the parties concerned?

We believe that there is still a way out of the difficulty, which we will now endeavour to point out. We should first notice that the original proposal, which has just been negatived, was unfortunately clogged with two conditions, which must have tended greatly to its failure. In the first place, the Secretary of State of that time, Sir Charles Wood, had already declared that the retirement scheme of 1861 was to be considered a final measure, and therefore to bring forward another *general* scheme of the same kind was to ask the India Office to eat its own words. And next, the scheme appears to us to have been in itself defective, in that it provided for offering special inducements for retiring, not only to the men who were really superfluous, but (within certain limits as to numbers) to all others whose chose to avail themselves of the offer Colonel Broome's scheme was, we think, still more objectionable in this respect. The Government of India would have had a special clearance, once and for all, so as to bring down the army to the required minimum strength, and then have done with the matter. But Colonel Broome's plan contemplated the offering of extra inducements to retire in a perpetual recurrence: in fact it virtually amounted to a large increase in the rates of pension. His argument was practically that the army had become so expensive, that it was needful to tempt the higher ranks by some special inducements to give up the service. This was as much as saying "the army is too well paid, therefore increase the pensions." We do not wish to deny either premises or conclusion, but it was hardly to be expected that the India Office, which had called the Staff Corps into being, should stultify itself by thus distinctly admitting the consequences of the blunder it had made.

But the actual case now at issue is different. Without going into any calculations as to the possible recurrence of these difficulties, the present state of things might very profitably be dealt with by itself, and on its own merits. Here are a number of officers who, beyond doubt, are not wanted, who don't want to stay themselves, and who are at present simply an embarrassment. The advice then which we venture to offer is, that their case should be specially dealt with; and that, instead of framing any general bonus scheme which might deprive the Government of the services of men it would gladly retain, those only should receive specially favourable terms of retirement whom the State was absolutely unable to employ. Further, instead of making tentative offers, which might fail of their purpose, the boon should be conferred on terms which would make the acceptance practically obligatory. This boon, we would propose, should be *the present value, capitalized, of their expectation of succession to colonel's allowance*, of course estimated separately in each case: this, capitalized, to be *added to the pension the officer is already entitled to.*

The saving that would result from this scheme would manifestly consist in the difference between the rate of the Indian pay of his rank and his pension in each case, for the years during which the officer would have been waiting for the off-reckonings. There would also be the saving, after that time, of the difference between the rate of pension on which the officer retired, and the rate of English pay drawn by an officer in receipt of colonel's allowance.

The plan we have now suggested will be rendered much more facile of execution, if it be disengaged from all high-sounding titles of bonus scheme or retirement scheme, or the like, and be put before the authorities at home not as a scheme of general application, but simply as a practical way of dealing with the case of a specific and limited number of officers. Confined within these limits, the saving that will result does not admit of question, and since the admission of the proposal would not run distinctly counter to any previous declaration of the India Office, that body would be in a position to entertain it favourably without any egregious inconsistency. The proposal would in fact amount to asking the home authorities to carry out to completion an arrangement they had already approved of. The number of officers which the Indian Government proposed to get rid of in 1861 was, as is well known, largely reduced by the Secretary of State, on the ground that so many officers could not be spared; the experience of time has proved this opinion to be erroneous, and what is now needed is to complete the relief to the finances which it was desired to effect eight years ago. This is a very different thing from putting forward a general scheme for inducing army retirement based on reasons which, if valid at all, would be equally applicable as a perpetual condition of Indian army organization, and would commit the Government to the prospect of a perpetual agitation for the renewal of similar benefits. That a scheme put forward in such a way should have been looked on with disfavour was not surprising, but reduced to the more reasonable limits here indicated, we do not see why it should not yet be successful. The number of officers to be retired on the proposed terms is, we believe, about one hundred and fifty. The number of special retirements lately proposed by the Government was two hundred.

It may be objected to the plan here put forward, that it would be unfair to the rest of the army to confer a special boon on a certain portion of it, to the exclusion of equally deserving men who would be equally glad to receive the privilege. We must say, however, we think such an objection would be altogether unreasonable. Without entering into the particular reasons which may have prompted the selection in each case, it is sufficient to observe that the effect of the new organization has been to divide the army into two distinct parts, whereof one has been practically excluded from all preferment and the fact that this branch is proportionally the best paid of the two, since it is paid for doing nothing at all, should not blind us to the fact that their present position has been unsought by themselves, and that most of them would gladly exchange it for one of active duty. It is impossible not to admit that, as a body, these officers are comparatively unfortunate, and since any boon offered to them would certainly not injure the others in any way, we think the plan need not be arrested by any considerations or scruples of this kind.

But, further, it may be said that perhaps the measure would fail, from the officers concerned declining all of them to accept the offer. In our view, however, the measure should be distinctly obligatory. The position that a Government is bound to maintain any part of its establishments, civil or military, in excess of its requirements, is, we conceive, utterly untenable. There is nothing in the oft-quoted parliamentary guarantee to compel the maintenance of an officer on full pay a day longer than he is wanted; while if an officer be required to retire, receiving at the same time the handsome compensation we have suggested,—the capitalized value of his chance of colonel's allowance,—the measure would be covered from even the appearance of harshness. But in fact no question of right need arise in the matter. No one at any rate will assert that there is any obligation to allow officers to live on perpetual leave in the hills, and it would clearly be both practicable and reasonable to couple the offer of these bonuses with such an alternative measure of requiring active duty in some less favoured spot as should leave no doubt about the acceptance of the proffered boon.

A LEARNED COUNSEL ON THE "MATRIMONIAL NET."

The action for breach of promise of marriage by Mr. Daniel Coughlan against Miss Eliza M'Carthy was continued on July 29 before Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, and terminated in a verdict for the defendant. After Mr Plunket had summed up for the defendant, Mr. Clarke made some humorous remarks. He said that his learned friend did not understand the manners of the peasantry of the West. He was accustomed to gilded drawing-rooms, where beautiful ladies with witching eyes and fair bosoms moved about, where glances begot ogles, ogles sighs, sighs wishes, and wishes letters, but he did not know the simple means adopted by the Irish peasantry of catching persons in the matrimonial net. It was not because Dan Coughlan did not quote Byron and Moore, as he was sure his friend Mr. Plunket did when uttering soft soothings into the ears of fashionable beauties, that they should hesitate about giving him fair and just damages. In all probability Miss M'Carthy would care nothing about poetic quotations, and would sooner prefer to have a strapping young fellow. (Laughter.) He believed the defendant would have the plaintiff in the morning but for reasons which her counsel prevented being stated; for when she was asked if she would have him, she said "Yes, I will," though, generally speaking, a woman when asked the question, casts down her eyes and blushes, and then you give her a kiss, and all is over. (Laughter.)

BREECH-LOADER CONTESTS.

(*Daily Telegraph.*)

For several years past considerable interests has been felt in the breech-loading competitions which have taken place at Wimbledon; because, although the conditions have not been the very best that could have been devised for that purpose, the effect has been to bring to the test of a species of public trial the most approved systems of breech-loading that have been invented; and because, having condemned the muzzle-loading system for military purposes, we have been on the look-out for a pattern arm as the future weapon of the British soldier. This year the interest has been of a special character, since a select committee appointed by the War Office had recommended a breech-loading rifle for the future service arm, and a few of those weapons had been manufactured and sent down to Wimbledon expressly for the purpose of being tried and put into competition. It must not for a moment be supposed that the result of such a trial as arms receive at Wimbledon can be considered to establish the relative value of the different systems; because trials for rapidity and accuracy combined can only show one thing—that a certain number of the arms are capable of being fired with sufficient rapidity and accuracy for military purposes. A considerable number have been demonstrated to possess these qualities in a very high degree; but, before any one of them could be said to be fit for adoption into the service, a much more difficult point would have to be established, in showing that the working parts, or breech action, were sufficiently strong and durable to be suitable for the severe trials and the rough treatment they would be certain to receive in the hands of a soldier during a campaign. The arms tried and exhibited this year included the new rifle recommended for adoption, which is called the Henry-Martini—from its combining the barrel and ammunition of Mr. Henry, of Edinburgh, with the breech action of a Swiss gentleman named Martini—the Henry, the Kerr, the Carter-Edwards, the Soper (2), the Westley Richards, the Bacon, the Russ-Hammond, the Broderick-Bissell, the Restell-Smythe, the Tranter, the Lambin, the Krutz, the Chassepot, and the converted Chassepot. Of these arms the Henry, the Carter-Edwards, the Kerr, and the Soper (direct action) have distinguished themselves in previous years. The Henry-Martini, the Westley Richards, the Soper (side action), and others came forward for the first time. Several of the new rifles were brought forward simply for exhibition. One of them—the Lambin—exhibited by Mr. Crane, of the Royal Exchange, a Belgian invention, was of an especially promising character. It was a very rough, clumsy specimen of workmanship, and so heavy that it was precluded by the conditions from being put into competition; but the simplicity of the principle was exhibited, in a few trials at the target, with very satisfactory results. Another new arm—the "Krutz" —a foreign invention, simple and of considerable promise, was tried experimentally; but, from bad workmanship and improper materials, it came to grief, part of the breech action being blown away, fortunately without doing any damage. The Carter-Edwards was not much fired, and was, moreover, very unfortunate. The new arms intended for the Wimbledon meeting not being finished, the old ones that have been used for specimens, merely to show the principle, were employed, and in two cases break-downs occurred; spoiling what promised to be two of the very highest scores of the meeting. Even under these disadvantages, however, the system came to the front, both at 200 and 500 yards. During the meeting, the Westley-Richards rifle maintained the position that might have been expected from an arm produced by so eminent a maker. The performance of the Henry-Martini was watched with the greatest interest. At first it appeared as if the preference of the famed breech-loader shots for better known systems of breech-loading would have prevented the new arm from securing a satisfactory trial; but this difficulty was overcome by M. Martini's giving a sum of £50 for a series of prizes to be competed for by this rifle alone. This judicious act, without doubt, gave the Henry-Martini an advantage over other rifles of the same class, for it induced many crack shots to try it; and, as a consequence, it made the largest scores, both at 200 and 500 yards, that have ever been recorded at Wimbledon, and higher by 9 points and 5 points respectively than any of the other rifles that were fired at the same ranges. It may be mentioned here, *en passant*, that the breech-loading practice at Wimbledon this year was better than it has ever been before, having reached a point in advance of the improvement that was anticipated, and beyond which it really appears impossible to go. From a table compiled by Major Fairclough, the chief of the Statistical Department, it appears that the average number of rounds fired by the highest scorers, in three minutes, at 200 yards, reached 43·8, or rather more than 14½ rounds per minute; while at 500 yards the average in the same time was 40·4, or nearly 13½ rounds per minute. The Henry-Martini, having been shot more frequently than any other rifle, achieved this triumph, whatever it may be worth, over its rivals. As might reasonably be expected where so many different systems were brought into competition, the greatest anxiety was displayed by the different inventors and their friends, and by none more obviously than by those who identified themselves with the success of the Henry-Martini. No one could find fault with that feeling; but since the trials an officially-inspired article has appeared in a contemporary, which is scarcely fair to the other competitors generally, or to Mr. Henry in particular, and which contains an assertion that is certainly not warranted by the facts. After duly celebrating the triumph of the Henry-Martini, and claiming for it the first place as a breech-loader, the article states that this was the general impression at Wimbledon. Now, so far is that from the fact, that, in spite of the position which the arm attained under the special circumstances referred to, some of the very ablest judges who examined the Martini action did not consider it the best. On the contrary, they held that simple mechanical principles were violated in its construction; that it would never stand the rough usage of military service; that it would be liable to break down; that it would, after little service, become unsound, and that it might even become unsafe. The select committee by whom it was recommended conducted an elaborate series of experiments, and established beyond all question the best weight, length, form of arm, and material for the barrel, the most suitable calibre, the best rifling, and the best ammunition to give good shooting. This is just what might have been expected from such admirable shots as Earl Spencer and Mr. Edward Ross, and from a number of military officers who have a practical knowledge of the requirements of the service; and it is no discredit to them that, having no special mechanical knowledge, they have not selected the best form of breech action, which, after all, is purely a matter for the decision of skilled mechanics and engineers. The question has now been narrowed to a point which a judicial committee, composed of such men as Mr. Whitworth and Mr. Henry, would settle in a few hours; and we venture, with great respect, to think that before any further steps are taken in the manufacture of the Henry-Martini rifle, such a committee should be called upon to say, whether the disparaging comments made at Wimbledon on the mechanism of the Martini breech are well or ill founded, and whether it is the best suited for the survice. It is assumed by the Government officials that the investigations of the select committee which adopted the Henry-Martini rifle have settled every point connected with breech-loading; it is only right, therefore, to say that much greater mechanical authorities than any who were connected with those investigations think it quite an open question, whether it is wise to give up the old side-lock, which has done us such good service ever since it was invented. The committee, led away by the idea of rapidity, have discarded that sound system, and have complicated the breech mechanism by combining with it the question of the lock. Though two such excellent judges as Mr. Henry and Mr. Kerr, the armourer to the National Rifle Association, declare for its retention, it may turn out that the side-lock will have to go. But then comes the question, What is the best substitute? Martini adopts a spiral spring lock, which most mechanics agree in asserting to be the least reliable and most unsafe form for the purpose. The Westley Richards, the Soper (side action), and the Lambin discard the side-lock; but only to introduce its well-tried mechanism in such a position that it can be worked by the action of the lever which opens the breech. This, again, is a point which can be settled solely by mechanics, and which ought to be submitted to the impartial judgment of a judicial committee of mechanical engineers. Though we have pronounced decidedly against the bolt system of breech, and have adopted the falling block, many excellent judges of the merits of the different systems of military arms still contend for the principle embodied in the Prussian needle-gun and the French Chassepot, which is represented in an improved form by such English arms as the Kerr and the Carter-Edwards. This, again, is a purely mechanical question, and one which might be referred with great advantage to such a committee as, in the interests of the public, the War Office ought to appoint.

Cannanore Gossip.—A Cannanore correspondent says:—There is a rumour that the Brigadier General is to be promoted to another command, which he well deserves, from all I've heard, his hospitality is unbounded, and he is one of the good old sort who wouldn't think of rousing everybody out of bed at 4 o'clock in the morning for a brigade parade—Bugles sounding all over the cantonment, although it had been raining all night, then when everybody was up and dressed sounding "No parade," and having a good laugh in his sleeve at their disappointment in being deprived of their morning's amusement, and healthy exercise, I hear he sticks to the old rule, "If it rains after 3 o'clock A.M. no parade." "May his shadow never grow less." The worthy Brigade Major is also about to leave, he has been but a short time here, and has already, I hear, won golden opinions.—*Madras Times.*

RENAN'S "SAINT PAUL."*

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

This very remarkable book forms the third volume of the series which the author denominates the "Histoire des Origines du Christianisme." The "Life of Jesus" and "The Apostles" have preceded it. Two more, "Antichrist" and "The Last Apostolic Men," are announced as destined to complete the work. The "Life of Jesus" startled the religious world by its paradoxical boldness, and raised its author at once to the very questionable eminence of leadership in the advanced guard of rationalistic critics of Scripture. But having attained excessive notoriety for a season, its fame underwent, as usual in such cases, a speedy collapse. "The Apostles" passed with comparatively little notice, "Saint Paul," unless our own appreciation of its value is exaggerated, is in truth more of an achievement than either of its predecessors: full of masterly criticism and not wanting in lofty religious eloquence; suggestive in a very high degree; leading the mind of the reader into new trains of thought, and placing subjects with which most of us think ourselves familiar in unexpected and striking lights. But we do not think it adapted to revive the kind of popularity which its author attained and forfeited so suddenly. The subject has little or no poetical attraction. There is nothing idyllic about St. Paul. "The true ancestor of Protestantism, St. Paul has the defects of a Protestant. . . . His own epistle to the Church of Rome the Church of Rome will not understand. Luther is destined to understand it fourteen centuries and a half later."

M. Renan disposes of the questions relating to the genuineness of the several epistles attributed to St. Paul in his introduction. On this head he is unusually temperate in his criticism. The Epistle to the Hebrews he disallows, on the ground taken in very early times by Origen and St. Jerome—"propter styli sermonisque distantiam." "The substance of its thought does not vary widely from the sentiments of Paul, especially in the period of his captivity; but the exposition and the exegesis are very different. He assigns its date to the commencement of the Jewish revolt, or about A.D. 66. He feels some difficulty in believing that the Epistles to the Ephesians and Colossians can both be authentic, chiefly because they, to a certain extent, repeat each other; which seems a very inadequate criterion, especially to those who are of opinion (with M. Renan himself) that the former of the two is, in fact, a circular intended for several churches, of which the copy to the Ephesians has reached us by accident; a notion which he also holds, and with much plausibility, as to the Epistle to the Romans. He rejects, on the whole, though not without hesitation, the two to Timothy and that to Titus, as forgeries of early date. Neither in style nor in subject do they resemble those of undoubted authenticity. They contain, also, details of St. Paul's journeys which (in his view) are irreconcilable with those given elsewhere. On this latter argument we, for our own parts, lay little stress. Like his allies of the Tübingen school, M. Renan is so over-subtle in the discovery of small discrepancies as to detract from the value of his sounder criticisms. Paul (in first Timothy) having left Ephesus, speaks of his intention to return there; but in Acts, when he leaves Ephesus on the same occasion, it is evidently with the intention of going direct to Jerusalem. No doubt; but what is there inexplicable in such a change of intention, especially in one who was always making projects for revisiting his scattered churches? Generally speaking, we must own that the minute biblical criticism of the present day as to inconsistencies of contemporary narrative (whether by by the same writer telling two stories, or by different writers) is to our minds of very little value. The canon, so to speak, on which it is founded, is defective. No doubt it is the duty of the critic to point out such inconsistencies. When they reach a certain amount they become irrefragable arguments against authenticity. But whether they reach that amount or not is a question for the rarest of critical faculties, common sense; and if they do not reach it, they are of no value at all, or rather tend in favour of authenticity. For nothing is more certain than that in ordinary life (particularly where, as in the early Christian age, a writer has no printed documents at hand to help his memory) the same man will rarely repeat the details of his own adventures with exact accuracy. If he does, he is a man of exceptional memory, or he is inventing. A curious instance in point has been cited on this very subject. The Abbé Edgworth has left two accounts of the execution of Louis the sixteenth, at which he was present; one in a pamphlet, one in a letter to his brother. They must have been written within a very short time of each other. The differences in the two narratives are most marked. Yet they turn on points so unimportant as to exclude all supposition of design. A Tübingen scholar would have pronounced triumphantly that one or the other is a forgery. But the genuineness of both is past dispute. Of course, those who believe that every writer of Scripture was inspired as to every detail of fact are reduced to a nonplus by any proved inconsistency. But to any one who does not believe this such inconsistencies are of no moment at all, unless they are either very numerous or bear on very important questions.

However this may be, the admitted writings of Paul amount to an autobiography of so much copiousness, and so much force of portraiture, as we shall seek for in vain elsewhere in the records of old time, unless for a few years of the time of Cicero and that of Socrates. Omitting those to Timothy and Titus, they cover a period of about ten years; full of incidents, companionships, familiarity with many men and many regions. To these we have to add the narrative contained in the last half of Acts (beginning at the thirteenth chapter), which, in point of date, both begins and finishes a few years earlier. This, we believe, no one seriously doubts (M. Renan admits it to the fullest extent) to be the work of one closely attached to St. Paul's person. These twelve or thirteen years comprise, in a religious point of view—perhaps in any point of view—the most remarkable space in the history of man, next to that contained in the three years of Christ's ministry on earth; and it so happens (if happen be the proper word) that this most complete and piercing light is thrown upon it by contemporary composition of undeniable authenticity, while it is preceded, as well as followed, by times of darkness, with only imperfect and tantalizing glimpses of real history.

The light thus singularly afforded to us, and then interrupted, bears on two subjects of vast though unequal interest—the state of the then world, especially the Christian community within it; the personality of the Apostle of the Gentiles himself.

On the first of these two subjects M. Renan has contributed a mass of knowledge and a mass of thought which appear to us of very high value indeed. He has almost discarded, in dealing with this austeror matter, the idyllic, rhapsodic style which in his earlier works attracted so many readers, and, it must be confessed, raised a sense of ridicule in the minds of students of the sterner sort. Except a few scattered allusions to his favourite fancies respecting the mission of women in the church, and the comparative qualities of Greek and Jewish females as deaconesses, and an odd suggestion here and there as to possible events in the life of his hero, as where he conjectures (p. 149) that he may have been married to Lydia, we should seek in vain in these pages for entertainment of the romantic sort. But M. Renan has studied most deeply, and with the aid of a strong creative imagination, the literature of his subject. He has read, thought, and seen with a mind intensely directed to it. He has traversed, step by step, the actual regions visited by St. Paul in his wanderings. And he has judged of all this with the eyes of one almost free from preconceived opinions, who frankly and totally disbelieves in the supernatural, but whose constant endeavour seems to be to build up a faith without the supernatural; who takes, therefore, the interest of strong attachment in every saying and doing of the apostolic age, while he divests it altogether of that exceptional character with which common belief invests it. The inconsistencies into which he is led by this mixture of dissent and deference are, of course, endless; but we cannot deal with them here. Suffice it to say that one who has made up his mind that the Apostles were impostors, addicted to sleight-of-hand, has a far esier task before him than one who attributes to them the highest excellences of which human nature is capable, and yet discredits all their assumed supernatural agency. But this peculiarity does not interfere with M. Renan's acuteness in perceiving, and vividness in reproducing, the general characteristics of the Apostolic world: that world with which daily reading of the Scriptures makes us conventionally familiar, but of the realities of which we have little conception until they are seen, not after the routine fashion of our education, but from a free point of view, such as independent thinkers like M. Renan arrive at.

The following paragraphs are extracted from the author's picturesque and probable description of the Jewish population of Rome when Christianity reached it:—

'The first nucleus of this population had been formed of freemen, descended for the most part from those whom Pompey brought captives to Rome. . . . The most admirable quality of Judaism is that simplicity of faith which renders the Jew, a thousand leagues from his country, and many generations after leaving it, still a Jew in all the purity of the term. The first colony, had been reinforced by numerous emigrants. These poor people disembarked by hundreds at the Ripa, and lived together in the quarter adjoining the Trastevere: porters, small dealers exchanging matches for broken glass, and offering to the proud Italiote populations a type which was in after days to become only too familiar among them, that of the consummate beggar. A Roman who respected himself never set his foot in this abject quarter. It was a kind of suburb abandoned to despise classes and unhealthy occupations. . . . The poor wretches lived tranquilly enough in this forgotten corner, among bales of merchandise, low taverns, and the night repairs of the litter-carriers (Syrians), who made this their head quarters. . . . On the day when, under the reign of Claudius, some Jew imbued with the new belief touched the shore of the "Emporium," no man in Rome knew that the founder of a new empire, a second Romulus, was sleeping on straw at the Port.'

Puteoli, the ante-chamber of Rome, is described in more fanciful phraseology:—

'It was the place where Jews and Syrians coming to Rome frequently landed. That strange soil undermined by fire, those Phlegræan fields, that Solfatara; those caverns full of boiling vapour, which seemed the ventilators of hell; those sulphurous waters, and their myths of giants and demons buried in burning recesses, places of torment; the baths, which to Jews, austere and detesting all exposure of the naked person, seemed the height of abomination,—struck forcibly the lively imagination of the new comers, and have left profound traces in the apocalyptic compositions of that age.'

Of the great cities of the Roman East, Ephesus, Alexandria, Antioch, Corinth, the hotbeds, as he truly says, of early Christianity, M. Renan observes that:—

'We may form an idea of them by comparison with the larger Levantine cities of the present day. What strikes the traveller when he explores these labyrinths of close bazaars, of narrow and dirty lanes, of temporary constructions to which no notion of durability is attached, is the complete absence of dignity, of political, and even of municipal spirit. In these human ant-heaps, meanness and good instincts, idleness and activity, rudeness and civility, meet us side by side; everything is to be found there except that which constitutes an old local aristocracy, I mean honourable recollections cultivated in common. Together with all this, much of gossip, chattering, levity, almost everybody knowing his neighbour and occupied with his neighbour's concerns; the idle curiosity of frivolous people, eager to feed on the most trifling novelty; a great readiness to follow the fashion, with total incapacity to lead it. Christianity was a fruit of that kind of fermentation which is generated in an atmosphere such as this; where man, disengaged from the prejudices of birth and race, places himself more easily at the point of view taken by that philosophy which we call cosmopolite and humanitarian, than can be done by the peasant, the burgess, the noble citizen or feudal lord. Like the socialism of our days, like all new ideas, Christianity blossomed in what we are accustomed to call the corruption of large cities. This corruption, in truth, is often only a fuller and freer life, a more vivid awakening of the innermost forces of humanity.'

"The Apostles," he says elsewhere, "resembled much more a number of socialist workmen, carrying about their ideas from tavern to tavern, than the missionaries of modern times" who are so commonly compared to them. "Wherever Paul made any stay he established himself, and took up his trade of a tent maker (tapissier, upholsterer). His external life resembled that of an artisan who makes the tour of Europe, and disseminates as he travels the ideas with which he is penetrated." And he delineates, in an admirable passage to which we can do no more than refer, the peculiar facilities which the life of the ancient world, and Jewish life in particular, gave for this kind of locomotive propagandism. He points out the sort of false light, as regards the ordinary reader, which is thrown on the state of society around them by the narratives of travellers of this class; men whose eyes are exclusively fixed on the little communities which they visit. Thus—

'Benjamin of Tudela arrives at the end of the world without seeing anything but Jews; Ibn Batuta, anything but Mussulmans; and to St. Paul, a small body of new converts and a somewhat larger number of obstinate Jews seem to fill the world; he never speaks [this is an exaggeration] of that immense majority, the Pagans, who had no knowledge of the faith. . . . Sects are subject to these optical illusions; for them nothing exists beyond themselves. . . . A country was deemed evangelized when the name of Jesus had been pronounced in it and perhaps ten persons converted. A Church often did not comprise more than twelve or fourteen adherents. Perhaps all those converted by St. Paul in Asia Minor, Macedonia, and Greece did not much exceed a thousand. This smallness of numbers, with its attendant spirit of a narrow spiritual family, was precisely that which constituted the indestructible force of these Churches, and made them so many pregnant seeds for the future.

In strong contrast to the communities of half Gentile or Gentile composition, founded and visited by St. Paul, stands out the original Church of Jerusalem. To our apprehension, the delineation of this contrast, and the consequences which resulted from it, constitutes the most successful portion of the labours of M. Renan. He brings to it his extraordinary knowledge of Jewish usages and character, and (it must be added) his profound distrust of them. The great chief of that Church, James the just, is his *bête noire* through the whole of this chapter of history: a saint of "equivocal character," as he is pleased to term him. "To sum up," he says, when recounting St. Paul's first apostolic visit to the Holy City, "the Church of Jerusalem had departed farther and farther from the spirit of Jesus. The leaden weight of Judaism had borne it down. For the new faith Jerusalem was an unhealthy dwelling-place, the climate of which, had not the great destruction under Titus intervened, would have stifled it." One point in its history he brings out very forcibly; and it is to us a novel one, even in a matter which leaves so little room for originality. The community of goods, practised in the first days of enthusiasm, had ended in producing a commonwealth of beggars. Christian Jerusalem, like Imperial Rome, had its dependent multitude, maintained by the public dole. This, as he very truly remarks, is the natural development of communism everywhere. Hence the necessity for those collections on behalf of the "saints which are at Jerusalem," which occupied so much of St. Paul's time and thoughts. And these very saints constituted a body of men apart, pure in life and ascetic in practice, but proud, fanatical, narrow, and essentially unprogressive.

How far readers in general will follow out the bold deductions from this antagonism into which M. Renan would lead them, we cannot undertake to say. He is much inclined to believe that the real persecutors of St. Paul on his second visit to Jerusalem were not Jewish zealots, but "false brethren"—emissaries of the Church of St. James. He holds that the "Nicolaïtanes," against whom some of the anathemas of the Apocalypse are directed, were in truth sectaries of St. Paul. And, strangest of all, he fancies that the "blasphemers" denounced in the canonicial epistle of Jude—St. James's brother—were Paul and his disciples. In all this part of M. Renan's work there is, however, an undercurrent of thought, which it will interest the careful reader to follow out. Throughout the whole he is framing an analogy between the ancient Church of Jerusalem and the modern Church of Rome. Paul, as we have seen, is in his eyes the type of Protestantism; and the quarrel, which the so-called synod of Jerusalem met to compose, lives on, unreconciled, to the present day.

We have reserved for the last the portion of M. Renan's work which is doubtless in itself the most important, and will be explored with the greatest interest by most of his readers; that which relates to the personal character and the doctrines of the Apostle. Nor have we space to open so vast a subject on the present occasion. But we must add that, to our apprehension, this is the least satisfactory division of his labours. Whatever the reason of the failure, he seems to us deficient in leading principles and comprehensive views. Perhaps this could not well turn out otherwise, the general tendency of his thought being what it is. Denying supernatural altogether, it is not difficult, *à priori* to frame a conception of Paul after the ordinary pattern, as half enthusiast and half impostor. But M. Renan has studied him too much, and loves him too well, to be satisfied with a judgment so superficial as this. The most orthodox commentator cannot surpass our writer in admiration both of the mental and moral qualities of his subject. His Paul is gifted with the highest sublimity of genius, the most unrivalled qualities of persuasion. In combination with these attributes, he finds in him (as others have found) a pervading element of strong natural good sense, the loftiest purity of life, the deepest tenderness of the affections. Beyond all this, he recognizes in him what is scarcely to be found in any other great religious leader—the capacity for unlimited progress. "The essential characteristic of his great soul was the power to enlarge and expand incessantly. I find no other soul, except that of Alexander, which had this gift of boundless youth, this indefinite capacity to will all and embrace all." In short, the Paul of M. Renan is in all things the greatest of Apostles, *minus* inspiration in the spiritual sense. But denying altogether miraculous agency, he is forced to reconcile this exalted character as well as he may with paltry miraculous pretensions. His Paul is, as we have seen, in his higher aspect, almost an angel on earth. Yet sometimes he is represented as a vulgar conjuror, playing tricks on the populace as he travelled; sometimes (p. 392) as one who, rational and sensible in the greatest degree, nevertheless "seriously believed that he could work miracles." And we must add that these contradictory notions are grounded on a not very scientific confusion of the two documents before him—the Acts and the Epistles. Nothing is more remarkable than this, explain it as we may; that while the author of the Acts dwells constantly and with evident complacency on the wonders wrought by Paul, Paul himself never dwells on them at all. He claims miraculous power as an incident and proof of his apostolic character. But he does so with a kind of stern reticence. Nowhere does he detail the "signs" wrought by his own hands or those of his followers. Revelations vouchsafed and mysteries opened to himself he describes largely; his own miracles, in the common sense, never. We do not presume to explain this; we only note that M. Renan not only fails in explanation, but does not even seem to perceive the difficulty.

Allied to this is a kindred peculiarity of the subject, which has been remarked on by others, but which M. Renan either avoids or ignores. While wholly abstaining from all specification as to other miracles (which nevertheless occupied the foremost place, as we well know, in the general imagination of his time, and especially in that of the new Christians), Paul dilates perpetually on the greatest of all—the resurrection of Christ. He is never weary of referring to it. He never defends it, or proves it. He simply assumes it as a cardinal fact, of which no believer has any doubt whatever. Yet it was known to him by report only. It was generally believed (outside the little circle of the faithful) to have been a delusion or a trick. M. Renan himself (see his "Apostles") thinks it partook a little of both. Yet the great apostle of "good sense," the "man of the world" *par excellence* among religious leaders, does not argue in its favour—that would be another thing—but dwells on it continually as an acknowledged matter of fact only a few years old. Here, again, we are not endeavouring to explain the difficulty: we simply observe that M. Renan does not notice it at all. Of St. Paul's preaching a future resurrection he has much to say; of his constant assertion of the great past resurrection, nothing whatever.

Bright, indeed, was the illumination which those ten or twelve years of the Apostle's ministry cast on the society of this earth; bright in itself, and in a spiritual sense enduring for ever. Yet in a mere human point of view, it was singularly short-lived. This is one of the topics not commonly adverted to, which M. Renan has illustrated more successfully. From the date of Paul's captivity in Rome our personal knowledge of him ceases. His last adventures, his time and place of death, are matters of conjecture only. Nor was his work more permanent (in the immediate sense) than his memory. "In Asia as well as at Corinth the memory of Paul, after his death, appears to have undergone for a century a kind of eclipse." The earliest post-apostolic writers never mention him. No legend attaches itself to his name, as to those of so many other disciples. In those countries surrounding the Archipelago which were the special scenes of his ministration, St. John, not St. Paul, is traditionally looked to as the great historical link which connects them with Christ. Even to the present day, the ancient Judaic opposition to his name and tenets seems to survive. He is the least popular of saints. Witness the curious event which took place only a few years ago, when the ecclesiastical authorities of Malta, where, if anywhere, recollections of Paul might prevail, transferred the island, *nem com.*, from his patronage to that of the mother of our Saviour. His prolonged presence among us is not traceable in the superficial evidence of churches and monuments and festivals and calendars; but in the hearts of religious men, to whom he reveals himself with a depth and a clearness to which no other since his Master has attained.

* "Saint Paul." Par Ernest Renan. (Paris: Lévy, Frères, 1869.)

Strange Suicide.—A French paper says:—"A woman of the commune of Nouziers lately had the frightful idea of burning herself alive. She constructed in the middle of a field, with straw and faggots, a funeral pile, on which she placed herself, and then set it on fire The corpse was found completely calcined. The deceased was about 55 years of age, and had long suffered from an incurable malady."

An American journal states that Advertisers are wide-awake at Omaha in the Far West. One enterprising individual is printing an addition of the Prayer Book, which he intends to give away to every attendant at Church. The right-hand page contains the usual prayers, but the left-hand page is allotted to advertisements. Another is trying to purchase the privilege of using the outsides of the pulpits for posting the merits of his patent baby-jumper. In Chicago the backs of policemen are let to advertisers by the Town Council.

STRANGE EFFECTS OF HOT WEATHER.

The heat is dreadful in Paris this week. It has a strange effect. It is positively driving people to church. The great churches are full of infidels every day. They go there and pay a sou for a seat, because these Christian temples are the only cool places in Paris. Speaking of irreligion, it is deplorable here. A well-dressed man going yesterday into a church to cool himself was shown a portrait of Saint Helena. "Saint Helena?" said he "Why, I don't see the rocks." Another person, a fine looking boy, who had come in from the country to sell fruit, was accosted in the church by a worthy priest—"Are you a Christian, my boy?" said he. "Me, Sir! no, Sir; I'm a shepherd!" But boys in some places are awfully great men in modern days. I have just had a letter from Naples telling me a strange story. The schoolboys have waged war on poor old "Xenophon," and put to flight the allies of the great leader of the ten thousand who feared not to face a million of barbarians. A serious *émeute* of the schoolboys has set the city of the see this week in utter confusion. The youngsters from 12 to 15 broke out of the college, pursuing their flying masters before them, and astonishing the town with vociferous cries of "Down with 'Xenophon.'" In University Square the young rioters broke down the iron railing and rushed into the private residences of the professors, destroying everything *unguibus et rostr.* From the University the literary youngsters in strike, numbering over 600, proceeded to the Victor Emmanuel Lyceum, and thence broke into the Church of Saint Sebastian in search of their professors, with loud cries of "No more Greek themes. Down with 'Xenophon.'" The hot weather seems to have rendered the boobies frantic at the imaginary difficulties of this exceedingly easy author. In less than an hour they sacked the University, gutted two colleges and a chapel, and overturned the principal altar of San Sebastiano Church. The Carabineers and National Guard have had to disperse the future hopes of this promising country.—*Paris Letter.*

HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS.

"The Lady's Maid and the Butler" might be a title for a sensational romance of high life below stairs. Certainly the loves of Ellen Hamlyn and Henry Winter, as narrated at the Marylebone Police-court, might, with the requisite "padding," furnish the materials for a three-volume novel. Once upon a time—to use the phrase appropriate to the opening of tales of fiction—Winter, the butler, wooed and won the heart of Hamlyn, the maid. Presents were exchanged; country walks were taken, in which "darling Henry" plucked roses and honeysuckles, and varied the monotony of nosegay-culling by dilating to his Dulcinea on the charms of the ladies whom the Lothario in livery had neglected for her sake. But the course of true love, as usual, was not destined to run smooth. Money, if we read the correspondence aright, was the obstacle on which affection made shipwreck. The lady wanted to get married; but the getleman shilly-shallied, and "did nothing but talk;" nay, even the wedding suit in which he was to appear at the hymeneal altar was wanting in a waistcoat. So the heroine transferred her affections to another gentleman-in-waiting—who, we may hope, was more ardent, if perchance less eloquent, and owned a complete suit; and thereupon the rejected suitor wrote a tragic letter, telling his false mistress that he would hang for her before he would see her the wife of another After the true fashion of fiction, the lady, though experience had taught her that her discarded lover "did nothing but talk," took out a summons against him for threatening to kill and murder. And when, astonished at finding his rhapsodies treated as wind, the unfortunate butler read out his former sweetheart's letters to account for the irritation of his feelings, she denounced him "as a wretch and fiend." The case was dismissed; and well that it was not seriously entertained, to the encouragement of others—since to deal with all the dire results which flow from the fickleness of the female sex, would impose on magisterial powers of endurance a strain that would amount to positive cruelty.—*Daily Telegraph.*

[In one of the letters the woman said—"People thought it funny she was going to get married to a man whom she had not seen for a twelve months, and after a long absence she observed how her heart yearned for him. How lonely she felt in wandering in the country lane without her darling Harry, picking flowers. She had picked a dog-rose that day, and kissed it for her darling Harry. Oh! that he was with her, to pick the climbing honeysuckle. Delightful!"]

THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA.

MARAVILLA COCOA.

Sole Proprietors—Taylor Brothers, London.

THE COCOA (or Cacao) of Maravilla is the true Theobroma of Linnæus. Cocoa is indigenous to South America, of which Maravilla is a favoured portion. Taylor Brothers having secured the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, have, by the skilful application of their soluble principle and elaborate machinery, produced what is so undeniably the perfection of prepared Cocoa, that it has not only secured the preference of homœopaths and cocoa-drinkers generally, but many who had hitherto not found any preparation to suit them, have, after one trial, adopted the Maravilla Cocoa as their constant beverage for breakfast, luncheon, &c.

"A SUCCESS UNPRECEDENTED."

See following Extract from the "Globe" of May 14, 1868.

"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of "Maravilla" Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

Sliden packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate.

Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

NOTICES.

THE ROYAL VISIT.—SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TO INDIAN SPORTSMEN.

Mr. J. D. DOUGALL,

GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURER,

St. James's Street, London,

Desires to bring into special notice the fact of his having had the sole charge of the equipment of H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, for his present voyage and visit to India.

The unrivalled skill of the Advertiser in adapting Rifles and Shells of his own invention to Indian requirements, &c., &c., having obtained for him the patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, he now announces that all Indian orders are executed with the same care and fidelity as for the Royal Family.

Drawings, Prices, &c., &c., post free on application.

COLT'S

New Patent CENTRAL FIRE Cartridge

REVOLVERS,

While doing away with nipples and the necessity of capping the same, have retained all the best qualities of the Original Colt's Pistol. In length of range, accuracy of fire, force of penetration, simplicity of construction, and durability, they surpass all other Metallic Cartridge Revolvers. Holsters, Belts, Pouches, Ammunition.

Price Lists free. Address—

COLT'S FIRE ARMS COMPANY,

14, PALL MALL, LONDON.

DOLLOND'S.

DOLLOND'S TELESCOPES.

DOLLOND, 59, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Established upwards of 100 years. Optician to the Queen, the Admiralty, India Office, Trinity House, and Royal National Life Boat Institution. Manufacturer of Achromatic Telescopes (invented by his ancestor in 1758), Binoculars, Microscopes, Spectacles, and Mathematical Instruments of best quality. Catalogues on application. The public are cautioned against purious articles bearing a forgery or imitation of the name.

F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1866, Moteewallah, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES, bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

D. NICHOLSON and COMPANY,

SILK, WOOLLEN, and MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, COLONIAL and FOREIGN AGENTS,

50, 51 and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

D. NICHOLSON & Co. undertake the execution of Indents for every description of goods for Merchants and Traders abroad, for a commission of 2½ per cent., the original invoices, in all cases, being forwarded.

As D. N. & Co. have accounts for their own business with all the principal Manufacturers in England and France, they can offer their Correspondents many advantages which could not be obtained from an ordinary Agent.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a commission of 2½ per cent.

D. NICHOLSON and Co.,

50, 51 and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Sole Agents for the WANZER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY and the BRITANNIA SEWING MACHINE COMPANY for the City of London.

Bankers—Messrs. Martin & Co., 68, Lombard Street.

N.B.—Price Lists can be procured from, and orders sent direct, or through Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie & Co., Calcutta; and also of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

THE BOXER CARTRIDGES

For Snider-Enfield of ·577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of ·450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of ·500 bore for Military Rifles.

WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES with enlarged Base for small bores, adopted by foreign governments for converted-Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles; also Cartridges for Ballard, the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.

The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

The above Cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles, can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges.

BOXER CARTRIDGES of ·450 bore for Revolving Pistols, used in Her Majesty's Navy.

COPPER RIM-FIRE CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith & Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers.

PIN-CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12-m/. 9-m/ and 7-m/. bore.

CENTRAL-FIRE and PIN-FIRE CARTRIDGES for all sizes and systems of Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,

GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON.

WHOLESALE ONLY

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:—		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 5/8d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s. 11 3/8d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 11 1/4d.	do.
" demand	1s. 11 3/16d.	do.
On Scotland do. / On Ireland do.	1s. 11 3/16d.	do.
On Paris do.	1s. 11 1/16d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	1s. 11 1/16d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Kurrachee Sub-agency.

The Agent buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on he Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 25th August 1869.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts

On London at 6 months' sight above £50	at 1s. 11 9/16d.	per Re.
4 " "	at 1s. 11 7/16d.	"
3 " "	at 1s. 11 5/16d.	"
2 " "	at 1s. 11 1/4d.	"
1 " "	at 1s. 11 3/16d.	"
On demand	at 1s. 11 1/8d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight	at 1s. 11d.	"

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Coconada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

Interest.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

On Fixed Deposits.

12 months	6 per cent,
6 do.	5 "
3 do.	3 "

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 13th August 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

Head Office—PARIS.

Agencies.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.

Agents in Ireland.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receives Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—

Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

Branches in India.

Calcutta, Madras. | Agra, Bombay. | Kurrachee, Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 5/8 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11½	"
3	do.	1/11 7/16	"
2	do.	1/11⅜	"
1	do.	1/11 5/16	"
On demand		1/11 1/4	"
On Scotland		1/11 1/4	"

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5
Do.	24	do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 26th August, 1869.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The above Company are PREPARED to ACCEPT RISKS on ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE at REDUCED RATES from this day.—Apply to the

LONDON, ASIATIC and AMERICAN COMPANY, Limited, Agents.

Bombay, 17th July, 1869.

FURTHER REDUCTION in the RATES of FIRE INSURANCE.—The English Assurance Company, (being free from combination), issue Fire Policies at 25 at 50 per cent. below the rates of all except one other office in Bombay.

LIFE RATES, which are also very moderate, apply to Europeans and Natives alike.

HILL, POLLOCK & Co., Agents.

6 Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

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The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

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Agents at Bombay.

The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited).

EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament,

For Life Assurance, Annuities, and Guarantee of Fidelity, in Situations of Trust.

Chairman—General Sir Frederic Smith, K.H., F.R.S.

Chief Offices—17, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall.

Policies payable during life—Indisputable—Not liable to forfeiture.

THE ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, AND EAST INDIA LIFE DEPARTMENT affords Peculiar Advantages to Officers and others in the Navy, and Army, and Mercantile Marine.

The European Society is specially authorised by the Imperial Parliament to Guarantee the Fidelity of Government Officials.

NEW PREMIUM INCOME IN

1859, 1860, 1861	... ...	£101,080	average per an.	£33,000
1862, 1863, 1864	... ...	£123,000	" "	£41,000
1865, 1866, 1867	... ...	£180,745	" "	£60,000

Annual Income exceeds Three Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds.

The Annuity Tables, offering special advantages to Annuitants, and full particulars of the popular principles of this Society, will be found in the new Prospectus, which will be forwarded to Applicants Post Free.

AGENTS

will find that they can readily do business, assisted by the peculiar advantages of this Institution.

DIRECTORS OF CALCUTTA BRANCH:

(Offices, 29, Dalhousie Square.)

Edward Palmer, Esq., Chairman, Board of Agency, East Indian Railway Company.

S. Cochrane, Esq., Manager, Agra Bank.

S. E. Collis, Esq. (Messrs. Stack, Collis & Mirfield), Officiating Solicitor to Government.

T. R. Grant, Esq. (Messrs. Lyall, Rennie & Co.), Director Bank of Bengal.

Herbert Cowell, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Secretary, Indian Branches—J. L. Napier Hay, Esq.

DIRECTORS OF BOMBAY BRANCH.

Andrew Hay, Esq., Bombay. H. Manisty, Esq., Solicitor, Bombay. | Edward Morriss, Esq., Manager Agra Bank, Bombay. Robert Angus, Esq., Merchant, Bombay.

Charles F. Farran, Esq., Barrister, Bombay.

Assistant Secretary,—C. J. Wallis, Esq., F.S.S.

Holloway's Pills.—Erysipelas.—Much difficulty is often experienced in eradicating the cause of erysipelas from the system. Till that is effectually done this inveterate disease is always hovering about, ready again to take possession of those predisposed to the disorder, under the slightest derangement of health. Immunity from a relapse is gained with the greatest certainty by using Holloway's purifying Pills, as they remove the hidden source of the disease from the blood. They correct so kindly, yet energetically, the circulation and digestion, that erysipelas soon departs. These Pills likewise strengthen the stomach, and regulate the liver and kidneys; thus the disorder disappears from the interior as the disfigurements depart from the skin.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.

Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.), Agents.

1st January 1866.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64.

Subscribed Capital............£ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital ....£ 50,000.
Invested Capital Rs.8,43,775,

Of which Fifty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Directors.

A. Hay, Esq. | E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.
E. Morriss, Esq. | and
H. G. Dunlop, Esq. | H. E. Bright, Esq.

Agents.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

Medical Referee.—Dr. F. S. Stedman.

Solicitors—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring...	£8,650,615- 8-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	£1,693,344-18- 6
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were...	£843,755-15- 4

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate	Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ...	" 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...	Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...	Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above...	" 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...	Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS COMMISSION AGENTS AND APPRAISERS.

Byculla, Parell Road, next to the Jewish Synagogue.

THE BYCULLA AUCTION MART.

SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATED at VICTORIA ROAD, BYCULLA.

On Thursday next, the 2nd proximo, at 4 P. M., Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. by direction of G. E. Pilcher, Esq., and at the risk and on account of the first purchaser Mr. J. McSweeny will submit to public auction, on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land or ground situated at Victoria Road, Byculla, containing by admeasurement 3000 square yards (be the same little more or less) and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the Victoria Gardens, on or towards the south by the property of Hajee Essac Ellias, on or towards the east by the Victoria Gardens, and on or towards the west by the property of Mr. J. Anderson.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.

Bombay, 27th August 1869.

AUCTION SALE of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c., at PILOT STATION, UPPER COLABA.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION at his above residence, the PROPERTY of D. S. IRVIN, Esq., proceeded to Europe, the same comprising Glass, Crockery and Plated Wares, Blackwood Round, Washing, and Dressing Tables, Easy and other Chairs, Conversation Couches, Camp Cots, Time-piece, Cupboard and Chest of Drawers, Cottage Piano, Bagatelle Table, Hanging Argand Lamp, Pictures, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Sundries.

At 3 o'clock P.M.

1 serviceable bay horse going in single and double harness.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.

Bombay, 27th August, 1869.

SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION at BANDORA HILL.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Bandora Hill, the PROPERTY of D. RICHMOND, Esq., proceeding up-country, consisting of Glass Ware, White and blue Dinner and Breakfast Services, Plated Cruet, Egg, and liquor Frames, Candlesticks, Spoons and Forks, Blackwood camp Washing and Dressing Tables, Easy, Armed and other chairs, Chiffoniers, Sideboard, Screens, Clothes Presses, Chest of drawers, Camp Cots, a Cottage Piano, a Bagatelle Table with balls and Cues complete, 2 Revolvers in cases by Dean and Adam, valuable Books, Marble Time-piece, Table Ornaments a first rate Double Wall Jubbulpoor Tent 16 feet square with good Carpets and a protection, a large Sleeping Tent with room, large Wire Meat Safe, Ice Box, Copper Cooking Utensils and dispense Articles, &c., &c.

No Catalogues; and property will be on view from Thursday afternoon, the 26th instant.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.

Bombay, 24th August, 1869.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.

3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On Monday, the 30th instant, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms,

10 bales grey shirtings.
7 do. do. T. cloth.
9 do. do. jaconets.
7 cases coloured sarries.
6 do. grey and white dhotees.
5 do. T. red cambric.

A quantity of galvanized and wrought iron paper of different sizes suitable for steam or gas. Also, one bag iron spikes.

200 jars American butter.

At 3 P. M.

The assets of the late firm of Mahomed Ramtoola amounting to Rs. 1,399-15-6 a list of which can be seen on application.

An invoice of 49 packages hardware, platedware, fancy goods, &c. landed from the ship Lord Strathnairn, consisting of—

Wrought iron fire-proof deed or treasury safes, 24 by 18 by 18, 30 by 20 by 20, 36 by 24 by 24, by Cartwright, Davis and Withers; cut Flemish tacks, measuring tapes, powder flasks, cash-boxes, single and double-barrel guns and rifles, with bar-locks and walnut stocks, carriage varnish, plated dish covers, velvet pile and Brussels hearthrugs, portable folding bedsteads, bright patent mail axles with long bolts and wrenches, a double door, deed, fire, and thief proof safe with Chubb's patent lock, small deed chest inside, and money drawers 36 by 36 by 24, assorted fancy vest buttons, percussion caps, plated mounted single harness, steel thimbles, plated mounted gig, phaeton, and brougham lamps, plated engraved double handle salvers, oval papier machie trays, inlaid pearl, burnished gold cruet frames, gilt ear-rings and brooches, butter coolers, Turkey sponge, carriage springs, brass pullies, &c., &c.

PRIVATE SALE.

A pair of fast-trotting grey Arab horses, will go either in single or double harness, or in saddle, sound in every respect. Can be seen at a day's notice.

A set of best plated double harness, nearly new.

Bombay, 27th August, 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and costly English mahogany, walnutwood, and richly open carved blackwood household and hotel furniture, billiard and bagetelle tables, piano, hand organ, handsome argand and gas chandeliers, rich drawing-room carpets, musical boxes, a valuable clock, best plated glass and porcelainware, carriages, single and double harness, &c., at the Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla.

This day, Friday, the 27th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the above-mentioned place, the remaining valuable and costly household and hotel-furniture, &c., the property of the Proprietor of the Adelphi Family Hotel (changing residence), the same comprises sets of star and crystal cut glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast, tea, and dessert services, best platedware, such as a set of dish covers, containing 4 hotwater and vegetable dishes, cruet, egg, pickle and liquor frames, tea set, waiters, tea trays, a mahogany case containing dessert knives and forks with mother-o'-pearl handles, double and single branched table candlesticks, cutlery, &c.; richly open carved blackwood furniture, such as, a set of dining tables in 3 pieces, round do. for 12 and 14 persons, sideboards, whatnots, hanging punkhas, screens, richly carved blackwood and mahogany drawing-room, pier, sofa and oblong tables with and without marble tops, drawing-room easy and predieu chairs, handsome conversation and sofa couches, Brussels carpets, a handsome English walnutwood centre ottoman, chiffoniers, 4 and 6 lights hanging argand and gas chandeliers, piano, a first-rate hand organ with 3 barrels, plated double branched wall shades, English mahogany and blackwood billiard and bagatelle tables, first-rate engravings in gilt and maple frames, gentleman's and lady's writing tables, handsome English brass bedstead, blackwood do., reclining couches, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, wardrobes, clothes presses, chest of drawers, China earthen bathing tubs, bronze garden seats and benches, sets of China flower pots, dispense articles, &c., &c.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On Saturday next, the 28th instant, Messrs. Bennett & Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, T cloths, Madapollams, jacconets, &c.

5 bales grey shirtings, 7lbs.
50 cases superior champaigne, each containing 1 dozen bottles.

At 1 P. M.

1 buggy, with horse and harness complete.
1 grey Gulf Arab riding horse.
A first-rate buffalo with calf.
1 pair of handsome bay Arab carriage horses from 6 to 7 years old, height about 14-2½.
1 grey Arab brougham horse.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

A handsome English-built light mail phaeton, with a first-rate bay Arab horse, 5 years old, 14 hand high, and sound, with a set of plated mounted harness, complete.

Cane and Company's Patent freezing machine, just received from Paris, makes four pound blocks of Ice.

Bombay, 27th August, 1869. BENNETT & Co.

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AGENTS—London, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—Paris, Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co., Madras, Messrs. PHARAOH and Co.